

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Glenwood Nurseries

THE WM. H. MOON CO.
MORRISVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
702 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING



Our Headquarters Now—Washington's Outlook in 1776

The Office and large Black Walnut Tree on the right are historical landmarks. The large tree in the foreground is a noble American White Ash

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

Glenwood Nurseries

MORRISVILLE, PENNA.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT, 702 Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth Street



Bird's-eye view of portion of Glenwood Nurseries



Section of Tree and Shrub block at Glenwood Nurseries

The Glenwood Nurseries

THEIR STOCK, LOCATION, TRADE, ETC.



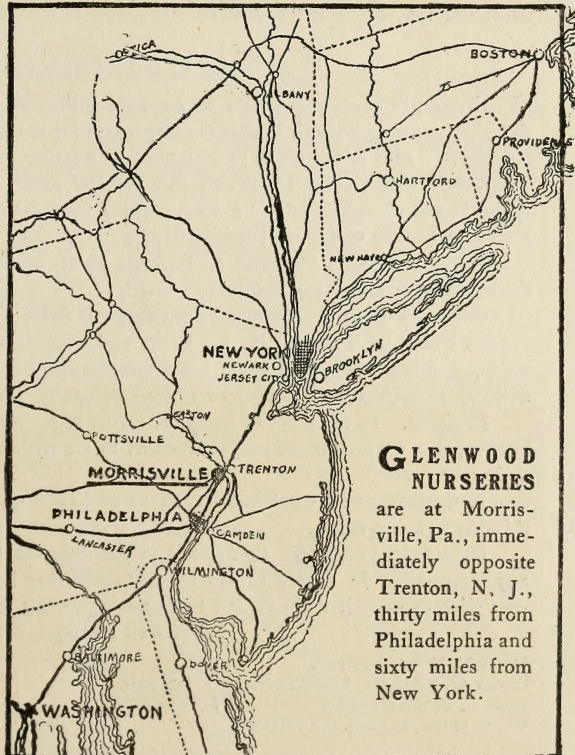
THE growing importance of Glenwood Nurseries as a great and convenient center for the distribution of nursery stock yearly demands more space for descriptive notes and views.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO they were established, and since that time their growth has been like that of one of their own fine trees: healthy, vigorous and rapid, taking in fresh acres and skilled new methods every year; spreading symmetrically to cover all lines of outdoor decoration, until now they are superbly stocked with one of the most complete nursery collections, especially of ornamentals, to be found in the United States.

The collection, propagation and growth of such a stock has thus required many years of careful, persistent research and toil, for we have striven for superiority of quality and genuineness of variety in all branches of our trade.

Nevertheless, we do not recommend everything in this Catalogue as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some varieties are best adapted to certain localities; others are singular or grotesque specimens of plant growth, admired by many and wanted by only a few. Of many species, the distinction between varieties is so slight that none but experts or amateurs will appreciate them, but it is our business to cater for all tastes, and therefore it is necessary to enumerate many things which are only valuable because rare or odd.

The map shows the central location of Glenwood Nurseries, near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pa., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are about one mile from Trenton, N. J., thirty miles from Philadelphia, and sixty miles from New York, and are accessible by either the Pennsylvania Railroad (New York Division) or the Bound Brook route to Trenton, N. J., where carriages can always be obtained at the depots.



GLENWOOD NURSERIES

are at Morrisville, Pa., immediately opposite Trenton, N. J., thirty miles from Philadelphia and sixty miles from New York.

Yardley Station, on the Bound Brook Railroad, is about two miles distant. Our nurseries are thus easily accessible from all points, and we are pleased to have customers visit them on any day except the Sabbath. A much better idea of our stock can be obtained in this way than from even the most explicit descriptive catalogue. As in the case of evergreens (page 16), from the height, or even from the number of buds and branches sometimes given, it is not always possible to judge of the value of stock. Spindling odds and ends, collected by brokers from the cheapest sources, in the inches laid down on paper might measure more than our well-pruned, bushy, symmetrical young trees, and yet not be worth the planting.

It is here that the advantage of a nursery convenient for the inspection of stock before purchasing is felt, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the owners of large estates the importance of selecting their stock personally, or sending their gardeners to do it.

Honest dealing and an intelligent care for our customers' interests has been a feature of our business from the beginning. We are grateful for liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed, and solicit its continuance. We are confident that the customer in search of anything in the horticultural line cannot do better than visit our grounds or write us for estimates.

BUSINESS TERMS

If our prices on any article may appear higher than those of some of our competitors, be assured that they are only enough higher to compensate for the superiority in quality that we expect to give every purchaser. Life is too short to squander in nursing sickly trees or worthless varieties.

OUR TERMS are net cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties, whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or Registered Letter or Money Order on Morrisville, Pa.

PLEASE WRITE ORDERS on separate sheet, apart from the body of the letter, and be very particular to give name and address distinctly.

PACKING AND SHIPPING. No charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices in Trenton, N. J. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding, otherwise we will use our own judgment; but, upon delivery to railroad, steamboat or express companies, our responsibility ceases.

ERRORS. In the press of business, errors sometimes may occur, of which we desire to be informed at once, that we may make proper amends, as we wish to render full satisfaction to all favoring us with their custom.

A CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION as to healthfulness and freedom of disease accompanies every shipment of our stock.

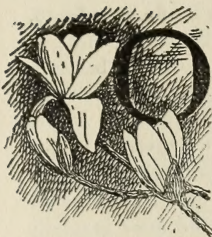
OUR PHILADELPHIA OFFICE is at 702 Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth St., where any information in regard to our nursery stock may be obtained by all in that vicinity, and where all who wish to consult us in regard to Landscape work should apply.

Address all correspondence to

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| JAMES M. MOON, President, HENRY W. COMFORT, Vice-President, EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON, WM H. MOON, Secretary and Treasurer, | } | Directors. |
|---|---|------------|

THE WM. H. MOON Co.
MORRISVILLE, PA., or PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ornamental Shade Trees



OUR stock of Ornamental Shade Trees is as complete as scientific and practical knowledge combined can make it. The trees have been grown under a thorough, clean system of cultivation and frequently transplanted to insure an abundance of fibrous roots. They are free from borers, fine, healthy and handsome. Our careful system of packing protects the root-masses, so that they reach purchasers fresh and uninjured. Our suggestions on unpacking and the protection of roots before planting, given on pages 7, 8, 11, 14 and 16 will be of value to inexperienced planters.

LARGE SPECIMEN TREES of many varieties can be furnished at advanced rates. We have many superb specimens at Glenwood that must be seen to be appreciated.

FOR TREES IN LARGE QUANTITIES special quotations will be furnished on application. Quotations will also be given by the dozen, 100 and 1,000, when requested. Reduced rates made to land-improvement companies, or other enterprises needing a large number of moderate-sized trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES may be transplanted at any time after the leaves fall in autumn and before they start in spring, provided the ground is not frozen. The various uses to which the different sorts of trees have been found well adapted are given in our list, and may be helpful in selecting trees for any particular purpose.

IMPORTANT GROUPS

Acer—The Maples

For general shade and ornamental purposes the Maples are, perhaps, more largely planted than any other trees. They are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from all diseases and adapted to all soils. By skilful pruning and culture our Maples are trained into straight, stocky trees, not easily injured by high winds or the ordinary street abuses. The Silver Maple is the most rapid-growing, but for permanency the Sugar and Norway are usually preferred.

A. Campestre. EUROPEAN CORK MAPLE. Attractive and hardy, growing slowly into a small, handsome tree, with thick, rounded head of small, elegant leaves. The bark is corky. Valuable for planting on high, dry grounds. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 6 ft., 75 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

A. Colchicum rubrum. RED MAPLE. The young growth of this rare tree is bright red in May and in August, when a second growth appears. It grows slowly to a medium-sized, round-topped tree, found most valuable for contrasts. From Japan. 5 ft., 75c.; 8 ft., \$1.25.

Acer dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. Has been widely planted on account of its very rapid growth and adaptability to all soils. Forms a large tree, with spreading head and silvery leaves. 10 ft., 30 cts.; 12 ft., 75 cts.; 14 ft., \$1 to \$1.50, according to stockiness and development.

var. Weirii laciniatum. WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A very beautiful variety, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. It grows rapidly, forming a straight, upright trunk, with slender branches that curve gracefully downward. An elegant specimen tree for lawns or parks, or for lining carriage drives. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Of quick growth and irregular, spreading form, improved by close pruning. The leaves are pinnately arranged. Also called Box Elder. 7 ft., 50 cts.; 9 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

A. polymorphum. JAPAN MAPLE. A special list is given on page 5.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches and broad, deep green leaves. Strong, compact and vigorous, it is one of the very best trees for street, park or garden.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 8 to 9 feet, trans. | \$0 75 | \$ 7 00 | \$40 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet, trans. | 1 25 | 10 00 | 70 00 |
| 12 feet. | 1 50 | 12 00 | 90 00 |
| 12 to 14 feet. | \$2 to \$3 each. | Special by 100. | |

var. Reitenbachi. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. Beautiful and striking because of its rich, changing foliage, which is soft green in spring, decidedly purple in midsummer, purplish scarlet in autumn. Vigorous, pyramidal; valuable for contrasts. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.

var. Schwedleri. PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. Reverses the order of colors given above. The gleaming red and purple tints of its young leaves and shoots contrast brightly with the delicate greens of spring. At maturity they are purplish green, in autumn of pure golden tints and shades. Their spring effects are as fine as those of the best purple beeches. New, elegant and valuable. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.


A. pseudo-platanus. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. A broad, handsome tree that grows quickly, has larger, darker leaves, and casts a denser shade than the other Maples. 8 ft., 75c.; 10 ft., \$1.25; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.
var. purpurea. PURPLE SYCAMORE MAPLE. Leaves deep green above, purplish beneath. 3 to 5 ft., 75 cts. **var. variegata. VARIEGATED SYCAMORE MAPLE.** Slower-growing. Leaves beautifully variegated. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 5 ft., \$1.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR, or ROCK MAPLE. Noblest and most enduring of all the Maples, this is also one of the finest and most generally useful of all our shade trees. It roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk, and grows with age into a straight, symmetrical tree of grand proportions. The famous Rock Maple avenues along the Hudson are nearly a century old, yet still in their splendid prime. We offer a grand stock, with prices ranging according to stockiness and development.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 8 feet, trans. | \$0 35 | \$2 75 | \$20 00 |
| 9 to 10 feet, trans. | 50 | 5 00 | 30 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet, trans. | 1 00 | 8 00 | 50 00 |
| 12 to 14 feet, trans. | 1 50 | 15 00 | 100 00 |

A. Tataricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. A distinct and attractive dwarf tree, of rounded, handsome appearance. The small, light-colored leaves shade to a beautiful scarlet in autumn. Of moderate growth and valuable for grouping. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

var. Ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. Leaves smaller and more finely cut; of similar habit. Perfectly hardy and exceedingly pretty either for groups or specimens. The leaves turn a beautiful red early in autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects in climates too cold for the Japan Maples, and also fine for mingling with them in beds or groups. A comparatively new variety that is being widely planted. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

 Of the standard sorts of Deciduous Trees we annually grow large blocks, and can always supply fine specimens at reasonable rates. We grade, dig and pack these with great care and the skill of long experience. Our extra-sized specimens have been pruned and transplanted to avoid all danger of loss in removal.



Young Pin Oak



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch



White-Flowering Dogwood



Magnolia Soulangeana



Catalpa speciosa

The Japanese Maples



THESE represent the very highest development of complex, vivid beauty in hardy trees and shrubs. They are small and shrub-like in growth, with leaves delicately cut and oddly formed or brightly colored. These characteristics make possible the *hardy permanent beds for color*, materials for which landscape artists so long sought in vain. The Blood-Leaved is in especial demand for this purpose.

Plate III shows how beautiful the Japan Maples are when grown as single specimens. For bordering groups of taller trees and shrubs, or grown in tubs for house decoration they are equally fine.

These elegant little trees grow slowly, the demand always exceeding the supply, so that prices remain about the same. We select those below as finest and most distinct of all, and offer *American-grown plants*, which we have found much stronger and more robust than those imported.

Acer Japonicum aureum. GOLDEN-LEAVED.

Leaves beautifully shaded with green, gold and bronze; habit fine. Scarce and desirable. 12 to 18 in., \$2.

A. polymorphum. Leaves small, deeply lobed, bright green; young shoots bright red. The beautiful parent form of all the species. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

var. atropurpureum. BLOOD-LEAVED. Like the above in growth and form of leaf, but the color is deep blood-red all through the season. Much used for crimson color masses and also beautiful as a specimen. In groups or beds plant about 4 feet apart. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; large 3-ft. specimens, \$8.

A. polymorphum, var. atropurpureum dissectum. CUT-LEAVED PURPLE.

Of the same beautiful color, with leaves deeply and delicately cut into lace-like patterns. Some specimens are a beautiful rose-color when young. 18 to 24 in., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50.

var. atropurpureum pinnatifolium. Another Blood-Leaved form, with leaves cut into narrow fine clear segments, less complex than the above and quite distinct. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50.

var. palmatum. A large, strong-growing sort, with broad leaves of light green, cut to the center. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.

var. reticulatum. The leaves are a soft yellow at first, deepening with summer to dark edges and rich veins of green. 12 to 18 in., \$2.

Betula—The Birches

The Birches are distinguished by their elegant, graceful appearance, silver-white bark, slender branches and light, airy foliage. They flourish in the poorest soils or most exposed situations and are imposing and handsome anywhere, especially when grouped with evergreens, against which their white winter outlines show to fine effect.

B. alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Quite erect when young, it begins to droop gracefully when 4 or 5 years old. Effective in all landscape views. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

B. alba, var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH. Equally or even more effective on account of its elegant pyramidal habit, similar to that of the Lombardy Poplar. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

Betula alba, var. *pendula laciniata*. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING. See Weeping Trees and Plate I.

B. lenta. SWEET BIRCH. Our tall, symmetrical forest tree, with bronzed, aromatic bark and leaves. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

B. lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. Similar; bark yellowish gray. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

B. papyracea. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. Tall and exceedingly handsome, with large leaves and brilliant white bark. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

B. populifolia purpurea. PURPLE BIRCH. Foliage dark, like that of the purple beech; contrasts finely with other trees. 3 to 5 ft., \$1.

The Catalpas

These are all effective tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showily in July, when few other trees or shrubs are in bloom. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped, their long beans odd and interesting, their growth rapid.

C. bignonioides. Our showy, spreading southern native that grows like Jack's bean-stalk and spangles its great leaf masses with pyramidal flower-clusters a foot long. The flowers are white, with crimson flecks and yellow centers; very fragrant. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

var. *aurea variegata*. GOLDEN CATALPA. Through spring and early summer the leaves are a bright golden color. Novel and attractive. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

var. *purpurea*. PURPLE CATALPA. The great leaves are a fine dark purple and hold their color well. A beautiful contrast for the green and the golden-leaved sorts. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

var. *speciosa*. WESTERN CATALPA, INDIAN BEAN. Taller and hardier than the other species, its quick growth and durable wood make it

valuable for forest and timber planting. Blooms earlier than *C. bignonioides*, with flowers larger and whiter. Quite ornamental and tropical-looking. Illustrated on Plate II. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

C. Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. A curious dwarf that grows but 8 or 10 feet high and twice as broad. Top-grafted on tall stems, it is quite as effective for lawn and terrace decoration as the tender and more expensive bay trees. The great, glossy leaves are laid with odd precision. Quite hardy. Grafted 1-year trees, with fine heads, 75 cts.; 2-year trees, \$1.50.

C. Kämpferi. JAPAN CATALPA. Of medium growth, with distinct foliage, fragrant, showy clusters of white and purple flowers, and long, slender seed pods that give it quite an odd appearance. 7 ft., 50c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 15 ft., \$2.50.

Fagus—The Beeches

These are hard-wooded trees of moderate growth, with sturdy, solid trunks, smooth gray bark and lustrous leaves disposed in horizontal masses. The landscape gardener finds them exceedingly valuable for lawn specimens, avenues and screens. The Purple, Cut-Leaved and Weeping Beeches are beautiful even when very young, and grow magnificent with age. Our stock has been root-pruned to make transplanting easy. Cut back severely when planting.

F. ferruginea. AMERICAN BEECH. Our noble forest native, easily distinguished by its light bark, fine spreading growth and symmetrical

rounded head. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Fagus sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. Of slower growth and more compact, with darker foliage that clings in rich russet masses through winter. 3 to 4 ft., trans., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., 50 per 100.

var. incisa. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. A rare and handsome smaller tree, of erect fine free growth. The leaves are elegantly cut. 4½ ft., \$2.

var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. Described among Weeping Trees. \$1.50 to \$3.

var. purpurea. PURPLE, or COPPER BEECH. Vigorous and elegant, with foliage changing from deep purple in spring through crimson in summer to purplish green in fall. Another fine tree for contrastive grouping. 5 to 6 ft., trans.,

75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., trans., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., trans., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

var. purpurea rosea marginata. TRICOLORED BEECH. A charming variety, having purple leaves margined with rose. A distinct and fine novelty. Give a shaded position or its leaves will burn. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

var. purpurea Riversii. RIVERS' PURPLE BEECH. *The finest of all purple-leaved trees.* When a large-growing tree with purple foliage is wanted, nothing equals this. Though it varies in intensity of color, from early spring until late fall the leaves are always a rich shade, sometimes crimson, sometimes almost black. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.

Fraxinus—The Ashes

These are hard-wooded trees, that require severe pruning when transplanted. All are more or less characterized by large growth and light foliage, but there is a wide difference in the species. They are valuable for street and park planting, for lawns, drives, etc.

F. alba. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. Its broad, ovate head, straight clean trunk and quick growth make this just the tree for parks, large public grounds, or for street planting. The leaves are pinnate and light green. Valuable also for timber and forestry. 7 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 16 ft., \$3.

var. sambucifolia. BLACK ASH. Of medium size; has elegant leaves. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$3.

F. excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. Taller and rounder-topped than the American, with larger darker leaves, gray bark and black buds. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 16 ft., \$3.

F. ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. A similar tree of smaller growth, that produces large clusters of greenish white flowers on the ends of the branches in June. 8 to 9 ft., 75c.

Pyrus—Mountain Ash

Pyrus sorbus aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A small, pretty tree, with pinnate leaves, laden until winter with large clusters of red berries. Examine for borers in spring and autumn. 6 ft., 50 cts.; 8 ft., 75 cts.

P. sorbus aucuparia, var. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED. A handsome dwarfier form; leaves oak-shaped. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

TREES WILL FLOURISH in almost any good farm soil. The kind of land for trees is of less importance than its proper preparation. It should be well drained, either naturally or artificially—well manured and thoroughly worked before planting. If you would have the best results, prepare the ground carefully. If you are not ready to plant trees immediately upon their arrival, they should be unpacked at once and heeled-in. That is, place them in an upright position, or nearly so, and cover the roots thoroughly with well-pulverized soil; press this firmly around them, and they can remain thus for a long time without injury.

The Magnolias

Their lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately, tropical aspect place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. As lawn specimens, or bordering the lawn with an evergreen background they show to fine advantage. Planted in groups, their spring inflorescence is grand beyond description. They begin to bloom while yet small shrubs, as shown in the photo-engraving of a young specimen of *M. Soulangeana* on Plate II.

To insure success they should be planted in spring, with their fibrous roots carefully preserved from wind and sun during removal. Almost any good soil suits them, but they like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Our stock of all these varieties is fine and well-rooted.

M. acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. This tallest species is very hardy and thrives in nearly all soils. It grows rapidly into a fine, pyramidal tree 60 to 90 feet high and bears large creamy yellow flowers in midsummer. The fruit-cones are large and cucumber-shaped, turning crimson in autumn. A fine avenue tree. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

M. conspicua. CHINESE, or YULAN MAGNOLIA. The flowers are great white cups 4 or 5 inches deep, that cover the tree thickly in April, before its leaves appear. A very choice and showy species, shrub-like when young, but gradually forming a medium-sized tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

M. glauca. The pretty "Sweet Bay" of our swamps. The pure white flowers appear in June and are very fragrant; the leaves glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

M. grandiflora. GREAT-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. This broad-leaved southern evergreen, the finest species of all, flourishes in favored positions as far north as Pennsylvania. Its flowers are deep broad cups of waxen white; they are deliciously fragrant, and begin to appear while the tree is quite small. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

M. Kobus. JAPAN MAGNOLIA. Tree bushy, of medium size; flowers blush-white, fragrant, in April. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

M. Lennei. A rare, superb sort, with heavy foliage and large flowers, dark rose or purple without, pearly white within. Late April. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

M. macrophylla. LARGE-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. Flowers white, 8 to 10 inches across, very fragrant. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long. A rare, tropical-looking tree of medium size. Blooms in June. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.

M. Norbertiana. Handsome and tree-like, with reddish purple flowers of large size, in late April. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

M. stellata. HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. Dwarf and shrubby. Its pure white, semi-double flowers are quite fragrant and produced in April, earlier than those of other varieties. Still new and scarce. 2 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., bushy, \$4.

M. Soulangeana. Similar to Conspicua. Flowers white and purple, 3 to 5 inches across, borne a little later, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy. Among the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias. 4 ft., \$1.25; 5 ft., \$1.50.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. A hardy tree of medium size, with large white flowers in June. The crimson fruit-cones are quite handsome; the leaves are disposed in whorls around the stems. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

The very dwarf and shrubby Magnolias are described under Hardy Shrubs.

Populus—The Poplars

As a class, the Poplars grow fast, cost little and are quickly effective. For lawn shade, for groups or hedges to immediately screen disagreeable views, for planting in the sand of seaside resorts, and for street planting on rich, moist soil they are always satisfactory. The tall, spiral forms are important factors in landscape making.

P. alba (*P. argentea*). An improvement on the Abele or Silver-Leaved Poplar (which it much resembles), from the fact that it does not sucker as objectionably as the older variety. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

var. Bolleana. Of pyramidal growth, like the Lombardy, but not so slender, and, like it, valuable in landscape grouping. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

P. fastigiata. **LOMBARDY POPLAR**. The obelisk form of this tree always attracts the eye and is

valuable for breaking the monotony of ordinary round-headed trees. Lawn groups of it are very striking. At Newport it is planted thickly in the form of a tall hedge and thus forms a useful screen to shield houses from stables and objectionable views. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts.; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

P. monolifera. **CAROLINA POPLAR**. Of very rapid growth. 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts.; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.

Quercus—The Oaks

No other class of trees is so majestic and enduring, or so varied in expression. Since the erroneous impression about their slow growth has been dispelled the demand for them exceeds the supply. Their great vigor and hardihood enables them to withstand the drought of hillsides, the caustic influences of sea spray, the unnatural conditions of city streets and other similar hardships. For wide lawns, parks, public grounds, avenues, etc., where there is room for development, few trees are so imposing. Nursery-grown oaks, frequently transplanted and properly pruned, are not difficult to establish. Our stock is in prime condition, with straight trunks and good masses of fibrous roots. Prune severely when planting.

Q. alba. **AMERICAN WHITE OAK**. This noblest of our forest trees retains its vigor and increases in grandeur for centuries. For example, the famous old "Hale Oak" of Connecticut is now more than 800 years old. 3 to 4 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., trans., \$1.75 each, \$20 per doz.

Q. cerris. **TURKEY OAK**. This is a remarkably handsome ornamental sort, beautiful for lawns. It forms a medium-sized tree of thick, dense growth. The acorn-cups are mossy; the leaves are finely lobed and remain deep green until

destroyed by frosts. 4 to 5 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Q. coccinea. **SCARLET OAK**. Tall, pyramidal; especially valued for the sparkling red of its autumn foliage. 4 to 5 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Q. macrocarpa. **MOSSY-CUP OAK, BUR OAK**. Of massive, open growth, with large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed with gray moss. Among the noblest and most impressive of all the species. 4 to 5 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Quercus palustris. PIN OAK. This is considered the most beautiful of all the Oaks, and is certainly the most popular for street and park planting. As the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground, giving it a peculiarly beautiful ovate outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the fall. The avenues of Pin Oaks in Fairmount Park, Phila., and at Dosoris, L. I., are greatly admired. See Plate I.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet, trans..... | \$0 60 | \$6 00 | \$40 00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, trans..... | 75 | 7 00 | 50 00 |
| 6 to 7 feet, trans..... | 1 00 | 10 00 | 75 00 |
| 7 to 8 feet..... | 1 25 | 12 00 | 85 00 |
| 9 to 10 feet..... | 1 50 | 15 00 | 100 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet, low, branched... | \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. | | |

Q. prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. Native to dry situations; of tall and beautiful growth. The leaves are shaped like a chestnut's, and oddly mottled in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Q. robur. ROYAL OAK OF ENGLAND. A stately ornamental tree of moderate growth. The acorns are large, the leaves long and much divided, quite different from those of our native sorts.

Grand for lawns and avenues; thrives along the seacoast. 6 to 8 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., trans., \$1.75 each, \$18 per doz.

var. concordia. GOLDEN ENGLISH OAK. A rare variety of medium growth, with bright yellow foliage in spring and early summer. Healthy and hardy. One of the best yellow-foliaged trees, very conspicuous in collections, and produces a fine effect with other trees. In general characteristics like the English Oak. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Q. rubra. AMERICAN RED OAK. Very large in stature and leaf, and unusually quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Q. phellos. WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. This species has narrow leaves, like a willow's, and much of the grace of that tree. It grows rapidly and forms a fine specimen lawn tree. A rather rare sort that is always attractive. 3 to 4 ft., trans., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Salix—The Willows

This is a large and varied group, found very useful for lawns, water-side planting, shade and quick screens. The species transplant readily, grow well in all soils, even along the seacoast, and quickly form good-sized trees. The bright bark and twigs of some sorts are very beautiful in winter.

S. alba vitellina. GOLDEN BARKED WILLOW. Greatly valued for the winter effect of its bright golden bark, and especially showy when planted in large groups. Should be severely trimmed every winter to produce a quantity of strong, brilliant growths. 50 cts.

S. Babylonica. Described among Weeping Trees. 75 cts. to \$1.

S. pentandra. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Leaves broad, dark green, very glossy, so that sunlight makes it the most conspicuous of green

trees. It is a valuable tree for narrow streets or similar situations, seaside planting, tall hedges, and can be clipped to standard form, like a bay tree. The bark is bright green in winter. 50 cts.

S. rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY WILLOW. Quite an effective dwarf ornamental tree, with rounded head, slender twigs and small silvery leaves. Grafted on straight stems they form elegant little miniature trees that produce charming effects in gardening. 2-yr. grafts, 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; young trees from cuttings, 25 cts.

Tilia—The Lindens

These are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees. They make a strong, rapid growth, form noble heads of rounded outline, and cast a dense, cool shade. Their light yellow flowers have a delightful citron odor and are much loved by the bees. The leaves are large and cordate.

T. Americana. **AMERICAN LINDEN**, or **BASS-WOOD**. Of splendid form and stature, larger and more open-headed than the others, with larger leaves. Will grow also in low places. 8 ft., 75c.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

T. Europæa. **EUROPEAN LINDEN**, or **LIME TREE**. A fine tree of solid oval form. 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50.

var. argentea. The beautiful **SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN**, noticeable in any grouping for the white appearance given by the downy, lime-white lining of its leaves. A rarer, finer tree than the American. "No summer odor is quite

so fresh and uncloying as that of the blossoming Lime. No wonder the honey made from it is the finest in the world." 8 ft., \$1.50; 9 to 10 ft., \$2.

var. pendula. See *Trees of Drooping Habit*. \$1.50.

var. platyphylla. **BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN**, or **LIME**. A handsome tree of fine proportions, with leaves larger and rougher than the above. One of the very finest species. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

var. pyramidalis. **Pyramidal and symmetrical**; leaves prettily cut; branches and shoots quite red. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Ulmus—The Elms

In landscape planting the Elm is the most generally useful of all our trees. Its branches spread in grand gothic lines and are followed by a heavy drooping fringe of twigs. Where given room to develop it forms majestic specimens of gigantic size and retains its beauty and vigor almost as long as the oaks. All the Elms grow rapidly.

U. Americana. **AMERICAN ELM**. There is no finer tree, on an extensive scale, for wide lawns, parks, public grounds, and avenue planting. It is graceful and beautiful to a wonderful degree and quite untroubled by the beetles that molest some foreign sorts. 8 to 10 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$80 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., trans., \$1.50 each, \$16 per doz., \$100 per 100.

U. campestris. **ENGLISH ELM**. Equally fine and imposing but has a more open top, smaller, more regularly cut leaves, darker bark and heavier twig fringes. 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.50.

U. montana pendula. **CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM**. Described under *Trees of Drooping Habit*. \$1.50.

ALL FRUIT AND SHADE TREES should be trimmed when they are planted. Cut back the previous year's growth one-half its length at least; frequently it is best to remove even more than this in standard trees, in order to form rounded or low pyramidal heads. Trim dwarf trees into pyramids, with the lowest branches not more than 2 or 3 feet from the ground; prune all bruised or broken roots. Our trees reach purchasers with roots well protected and we cannot too greatly emphasize the importance of keeping them protected as much as possible while they are out of the ground. See also pages 7 and 14.

Hardy Trees for General Planting.

ACACIA Julibrissin. MIMOSA TREE (*Albizia Julibrissin*). A low, spreading tree, with pretty clusters of pink flower-heads and feathery, sensitive foliage. The hardiest as well as the most curious and showy of the Acacias. 75 cts.

ÆSCULUS. THE HORSE-CHESTNUTS. These beautiful trees are among the first to show their leaves in spring and in May are dense rounded pyramids of deepest green, spangled by large, upright panicles of showy white or red flowers. They are hardy, vigorous, free from insects and beautiful for lawns or streets. **Æ. Hippocastanum, EUROPEAN WHITE-FLOWERED**, 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50; 9 to 10 ft., \$2.

Æ. rubicunda. RED-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT. Richly colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

AILANTHUS glandulosus. TREE OF HEAVEN, CHINESE SUMACH. An extremely quick-growing tree of tropical appearance that thrives well anywhere. The pinnate leaves are long, feathery and elegant. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis. SERVICE BERRY. Also known as June Berry and Shad Blow. Finest of the very early-flowering trees. Small and slender, covered in early April with a thick cloud of drooping white flowers that render it very conspicuous and showy among the other bare trees. 50 cts.

ALNUS. THE ALDERS. These grow quickly and equally well on dry or damp soils. They are of fine symmetrical habit, and especially useful for planting in wet places where other trees will not grow. **A. glutinosa, EUROPEAN ALDER**, 3 to 6 ft., 35 cts.; 8 ft., 50 cts.; 12 ft., \$1; 14 ft., \$1.50. **A. incana, SPECKLED ALDER**, 12 ft., \$1; 14 ft., \$1.50. The **CUT-LEAVED ALDER** is a beautiful little ornamental tree with deep cut, fern-like leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. A small tree of singular and tropical aspect. It has pinnate leaves, prickly stems and immense

panicles of white flowers in August. Valuable for large, odd-looking clumps. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

CARPINUS betulus. EUROPEAN HORN-BEAM, IRONWOOD. Grown to one stem this makes a small, spreading tree; also useful as a hedge or screen from its thick growth and habit of retaining its dry leaves in winter. Sometimes called Blue Beech. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

CARYA and CASTANEA. HICKORY and CHESTNUT. See Nut Trees.

CERASUS. THE CHERRIES. **C. avium fl. pl. alba**, the **DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING CHERRY.** This is a remarkably beautiful tree in May, when its fine white flowers appear in such thick drifts as to entirely conceal the branches. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts. **C. padus**, or **Prunus padus**, the **EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY**, is a large and handsome tree of quite a different type. It has long, pendent racemes of white flowers in May. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. **C. serotina**, or **Prunus serotina**, the **WILD BLACK CHERRY**, is the large and valuable timber tree of our forests, also useful for ornamental planting. Its flower racemes are white and fragrant, its leaves glossy, its fruits black. Valuable for grouping either in bush or tree form. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 8 ft., 75 cts.

CERCIS. THE JUDAS, or RED-BUD TREES. Very early in spring the leafless branches and twigs of these trees are clothed in a thick mist of the delicate reddish purple flowers. Grouped with Chinese Magnolias that also bloom about this time they produce fine effects; or as single specimens planted against dark evergreens they are very beautiful and showy. The radiant flower-masses are followed by large, glossy, cordate leaves.

C. canadensis, AMERICAN RED-BUD, 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. **C. Japonica**, or **JAPAN JUDAS**, dwarfed, with flowers larger and more brilliant. A choice and valuable small tree. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.



Japanese Maple



Weeping Mulberry at Glenwood



PLATE IV — SPECIMENS AT GLENWOOD

On left, *Retinospora squarrosa* Veitchii; on right, Nordmann's Silver Fir

CORNUS. THE DOGWOODS. These bloom after the red buds, carrying their great white or red flowers in horizontal masses. They are rated next to the magnolias as spring-flowering trees and next to the scarlet oak in brilliant autumn foliage. For planting in quantity with shrubs for screens, or under and among larger trees, nothing could be finer. *C. alternifolia* is very distinct. It has clustered white flowers, dark blue fruits, and its irregularly whorled branches form flat, spreading tiers. 5 ft., 75 cts. *C. florida*, the **WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD**, is shown in Plate II. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. *C. f. rubra*, the **RED-FLOWERING**, is a new and rare sort that blooms at an even earlier age, 4 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

CRATÆGUS. THE FLOWERING THORNS. These bloom in May and are much admired. They are quite hardy and thrive in any dry soil; are low, dense and neat in growth, and their fragrant flowers are borne in luxuriant masses. We offer four double varieties of *C. oxyacantha*, the famous **ENGLISH HAWTHORN**: Double Rose, Double White, Red and Scarlet, at \$1 each. When grouped together the contrasts are exceedingly fine.

GYMNOCLADUS canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. An odd tree of medium size, with blunt shoots and pinnate leaves, of bluish green. The greenish white flower panicles are followed by large seed pods. Thrives under very adverse conditions. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.; 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR FERN TREE. This remarkable tree is a deciduous member of the Pine family, yet its leaves are shaped like the pinnæ of our rarest ferns. It has a distinguished foreign air, and an odd, sketchy outline. The trunk is a tapering shaft, the growth columnar when young, spreading with age. The Ginkgo avenues of Washington are famous. 5 to 6 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz., \$50 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$75 per 100.

GLEDITSCHIA Inermis. THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST. A fine graceful tree, like the Three-

Thorned Honey Locust, but thornless. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

JUGLANS. THE WALNUTS. Some of these are quite ornamental. They are described among Nut Trees.

KÆLREUTERIA paniculata. In springtime, few ferns are prettier than the leaves of this tree; in midsummer, when tree and shrub bloom is rare, it has panicles of showy yellow flowers a foot long; in fall its leaves are richest crimson; in winter the characteristic growth and sky-outline are particularly striking. One of our most beautiful small trees, striking and attractive at all seasons. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.; 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

LARIX Europæa. EUROPEAN LARCH. A conifer with deciduous, needle-like leaves; bright green very early in spring and clear yellow in autumn. Grows rapidly into a tall, pyramidal tree, with gracefully drooping branches. 3 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. SWEET GUM, or BILSTED. This fine tree is a pretty ornament for any grounds, and grows well anywhere, even in low, wet places. It has curious seed-balls, rough, corky bark, and glossy, star-shaped leaves that color to sparkling tints of red in autumn. 6 to 7 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 ft., \$2.50.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A magnificent native tree of rapid, tall and pyramidal growth. It is allied to the magnolias and almost as showy in leaf and flower. The bloom is a great tulip-like cup of pale yellow and rich orange; the leaf is large, glossy and oddly-shaped. 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

MORUS. THE MULBERRIES. Prices and descriptions on pages 15 and among Fruits.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. A magnificent large tree of tropical appearance. The handsome purplish flowers stand in erect panicles a foot long; the great leaves frequently measure 18 inches across. When cut back every year in tropical bedding they are even larger. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

PERSICA. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACHES.

We cannot too highly recommend these rarely beautiful little trees which wrap themselves in such rich clouds of bloom very early in spring. We offer three varieties which contrast finely when grouped, and, blooming before other trees have started, are very showy: **Pink and Red-Flowered** and **Purple-Leaved**, 75 cts. each. The latter has beautiful blood-red leaves in early spring, changing slowly to purple.

PLATANUS orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE TREE. Grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy and free from disease. A favorite for streets, avenues and planting along the water's edge.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet, trans. | \$0 40 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |
| 6 to 8 feet, trans. | 60 | 6 00 | 40 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet, trans. | 1 00 | 9 00 | 65 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet, trans. | 1 50 | 15 00 | 100 00 |

PTELEA. THE HOP TREES. *P. trifoliata* is a pretty, shrub-like tree that bears clusters of white flowers in June, followed by showy hop-like seed clusters in fall. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts.

P. t. aurea, the **GOLDEN HOP TREE**, is highly valued for the sunny golden green of its leaves, which is constant through summer. 3 ft., 50 cts.

PYRUS. THE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRABS.

For these we ask especial attention as among the most beautiful of all our flowering trees. *P. angustifolia*, **BECHTEL'S NEW AMERICAN**, is a choice tree of medium size, hardy, sturdy, free from disease, and covered in early spring with a mass of double, rose-like flowers of a delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance. Blooms when quite young. \$1. *P. malus Parkmanni*, **PARKMAN'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING**, is an elegant little Japanese dwarf, with long-stemmed

semi-double flowers of dark rose-color completely wreathing its branches. The slender buds are of tea-rose shape, borne in clusters of five and quite fragrant. 75 cts. Both these trees are indescribably beautiful when in bloom.

RHUS. SUMACS, SMOKE-TREES. Their luxuriant pinnate foliage gives a tropical suggestion to the lawn and their autumn colors are unusually brilliant. *R. cotinus*, the **SMOKE-TREE**, is quite different from the others. In midsummer its curious, filmy flowers envelop the tree in a thick mist that is especially pretty among evergreens. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. *R. glabra laciniata*, the **CUT-LEAVED SUMACH**, a rare little tree with long, deeply cut, fern-like leaves, is beautiful for grouping. 1 to 1½ ft., 50 cts.

R. Osbeckii, a larger species, is used in the same way. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

STYRAX Japonica. A neat little tree that makes a fine display in early June when hung full of its white bells. Especially valuable for small yards and cemetery lots. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 5 ft., \$1.

TAXODIUM distichum. DECIDUOUS CYPRESS.

A tall, tapering tree, with fleecy foliage of a light cheerful green. It grows rapidly and thrives in damp or dry soils. Very beautiful when in full leaf. Popular for cemetery planting and lawn specimens. 5 ft., 50 cts.; 7 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

VIRGILIA lutea. YELLOW-WOOD (Syn., *Cladrastis tinctoria*). Of medium height, with smooth, white bark, graceful branches and drooping racemes of white, wistaria-like flowers. One of the most attractive lawn trees. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

DO NOT UNPACK TREES IN FREEZING WEATHER. If they are received in a frozen condition, or in freezing weather, keep them in a cool situation but free from frost, until they are perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees are miscarried or delayed, so as to become dried or shriveled, bury them completely, roots, trunks and branches, and let them remain six or eight days before planting. The puddling of the roots of all trees and plants in a thin mud before planting is a most excellent practice, and ought to be more generally adopted. Remove all the label wires from the trees, that they may not cut or destroy the branches. Preserve a record of the names and order of the varieties in a book; it will be a benefit and satisfaction in the future. To ascertain the number of trees or plants required to plant an acre, multiply together the distances each way the plants are to be set, and divide 43,560 (the number of square feet per acre) by the amount.

TREES OF DROOPING HABIT



THE landscape artist finds trees of this character especially valuable for contrast and variety of form. They form cool green tents and arbors for summer, which make delightful playgrounds for children, and they are also popular for cemetery planting. We can furnish large specimens of nearly all varieties. Among the Evergreens, pages 16 to 23, are other trees of curious weeping form, of which we offer good specimens in nearly all the varieties.

ALNUS incana pendula. WEEPING ALDER. 3 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

BETULA. THE BIRCHES. See page 5. **B. alba pendula laciniata**, the CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH, is a tree of wonderful grace and beauty, tall, slender and vigorous, keeping its upright form until of considerable size. The bark is silvery white, the leaves delicately cut. A favorite tree for lawn groups, specimens and cemetery planting. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50. **B. pendula elegans**, the ELEGANT WEEPING BIRCH, is a rare new form of especial beauty. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. **B. pendula Youngii** is naturally a trailer and when grafted on good stems makes one of our handsomest drooping trees. The shoots are fine and threadlike. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

CERASUS Japonica rosea pendula. JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY. The slender branches of this pretty little tree are wreathed in rosy pink buds and flowers before its leaves appear, draping it quite to the ground with rich bloom masses. One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small gardens. \$1.50.

CORNUS florida pendula. WHITE WEEPING DOGWOOD. The leading shoot grows upright; the branches droop gracefully. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

FAGUS sylvatica pendula. WEEPING BEECH. A large, remarkably vigorous tree of curious, picturesque growth. Its tortuous, down-sweeping branches make rich fountains of foliage and give the tree a very unique effect. Valuable for breaking the monotony of regular-topped trees; always excites admiration and interest. 3 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.

FRAXINUS excelsior pendula. WEEPING ASH. Of rapid growth for a weeping tree, spreading over wide spaces. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

MORUS Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Of symmetrical umbrella-shape; foliage glossy and handsomely cut. The branches sweep the ground in shining lengths. 2-yr. heads, \$1; 3-yr. heads, \$1.50. See Plate III.

PYRUS aucuparia pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. A singular tree, with straggling drooping branches, laden in autumn with clusters of red berries. Extra large heads, \$1.

SALIX. THE WILLOWS. The weeping species are noted for grace, hardiness and quick growth. **S. Babylonica**, the most familiar species, is the willow of the Bible. It grows to grand size and is green very early in spring. 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1. **S. caprea pendula**, KILMARNOCK WILLOW, is a curious umbrella-shaped form that seldom grows much taller than where grafted. It has beautiful catkins early in spring. 2-yr. grafts, 75 cts.; 3-yr. grafts, \$1. **S. purpurea pendula**, the NEW AMERICAN WEEPING form, is of beautiful fountain-shape. It forms a fine, globular head. 2 yrs., 75 cts.; 3 yrs., \$1.

TILIA alba pendula. SILVER-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN. To the fine characteristics of the upright form (page 11), this tree adds a graceful drooping habit. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

ULMUS Camperdown pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Unusually picturesque and strong-growing. The large glossy leaves form a cool and beautiful green tent. 5 to 6 ft., extra large heads, \$1.50.

Coniferous Evergreens



EVERGREENS are our great specialty. To grow and sell the finest in the United States has been our aim for over a quarter of a century. The successful transplanting and handsome growth of "Moon's Evergreens" have become proverbial, and the ever-increasing demand is both reward to past and incentive to further efforts.

The soil of Glenwood Nurseries is especially adapted to the growth of Evergreens, insuring fine, fibrous roots. Frequent root-pruning in midsummer and early autumn also contributes largely to their success when transplanted, and our method of shipping large specimen trees, with balls of earth and burlap coverings about the roots, practically insures fine growth when planted again. We recommend spring planting for all Evergreens.

Evergreens cannot be valued by height alone. The shearings frequently given them are to reduce their height, and make them grow into beautiful symmetrical specimens. Dense, spreading trees are much more valuable than spindling ones of the same height. Their structural form and root-masses should determine the value of all trees and shrubs.

This fact makes it very difficult to describe Evergreens fully, and accounts for difference in prices where but slight difference in height occurs. We cannot too much emphasize the fact that buyers of large specimen Evergreens should, when at all practicable, visit the nurseries from which they contemplate buying. The central location of Glenwood Nurseries, as shown by the map on page 1, is thus an advantage that is yearly more appreciated.

Besides their recognized value as specimen trees, shelter belts, screens, hedges, etc., the tall Evergreens form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early spring, the berries of autumn, the bright bark and twigs of winter, or the light green, golden or silver-blue growths of smaller Evergreens. The landscape gardener doubles the effect of all these by giving each one its proper Evergreen foil.

With Evergreens of moderate growth beautiful effects are produced by planting close together in beds varieties that contrast finely. For such hardy beds of permanent color, the *Retinosporas*, *Arborvitæ*, *Blue Spruces*, etc., are particularly useful. Hotels and private houses also use them for filling window boxes and for pots in hallways, etc. The pyramidal forms of *Arborvitæ*, *Yew* and *Juniper* are preferred for this purpose.

If those who wish to plant largely will confer with us, we can offer special inducements on certain varieties in quantity. Our trees have been recently transplanted, and are remarkably well supplied with fibrous roots.



PLATE V — Colorado Blue Spruce



PLATE VI—SPECIMENS AT GLENWOOD
On left, *Abies orientalis*; on right, *Abies inverta*

Abies—The Firs and Spruces

(INCLUDING PICEA AND TSUGA)

Evergreens of much elegance and dignity, with considerable variety in their tones of green and blue. The Spruces have needle-shaped leaves scattered all around their shoots. The Firs have flatter leaves, mostly two-ranked. All are vigorous and hardy, especially our native species.

Abies alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A beautiful native tree of medium size, naturally dense pyramidal growth, and beautiful blue-gray color. Its lower branches are persistent, its beauty retained to old age. A favorite for tubs. 3 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

A. canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Our most graceful native Evergreen, retaining its dark, pure green color all winter, its elegance and vigor to extreme age. Unpruned its growth is open, free and drooping; when pruned it becomes very dense. Makes a beautiful specimen tree and a good hedge (page 36).

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 12 to 15 inches..... | \$0 35 | \$1 50 | \$25 00 |
| 18 to 24 inches..... | 50 | 5 00 | 35 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 75 | 7 50 | 55 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, sheared..... | 1 00 | 11 00 | 90 00 |

A. Apollinis. A beautiful specimen tree, similar to Nordmann's Fir, but more compact, with lighter foliage. 3 ft., \$2.50; 4 ft., \$4.

A. concolor. A distinct new Rocky Mountain species almost as beautiful as the Colorado Blue. It is of fairly rapid growth, has yellow bark on the young branches and unusually long light green or silvery leaves curved upward. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. Stately, rapid-growing; largely planted everywhere for shade, shelter, hedges (page 36), etc.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet..... | \$0 35 | \$3 50 | \$25 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 50 | 5 00 | 35 00 |
| 5 feet..... | 1 00 | 10 00 | 65 00 |
| 6 feet..... | 1 25 | 12 00 | 75 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet, specimens, \$5 to \$12 each. | | | |
| 10 to 15 foot specimens, \$12 to \$20 each. | | | |

var. inverta. WEEPING SPRUCE. This curious species is well shown in Plate VI. The foliage is larger and brighter than that of the species, the lateral branches as drooping as a

willow's. As a specimen tree it is always odd and interesting. We have some fine specimens on our grounds. 2 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each, \$36 per doz.

A. Fraseri. Similar to the well-known Balsam Fir, but of finer habit, with darker foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts.

A. Menziesi. Of naturally fine, compact growth; foliage light green, stiff, prickly. Something like the Colorado Blue Spruce. 3 ft., \$3.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. As a specimen this tree is almost peerless. It is quite hardy and forms a thick, dense tree of beautiful proportions, well adapted by its moderate growth even to small areas. The foliage is wide, thick, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery under surface that makes the tree sparkle in the sunshine. Plate IV shows one of our grand specimens. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

A. Orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. Tall, conical, as dark in leaf as Nordmann's Fir, and of even denser natural growth. Is always included in any good selection of lawn specimens. 1 ft., specimens, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2 ft., specimens, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 2½ ft., specimens, \$3 each, \$30 per doz. Plate VI shows a good specimen at Glenwood.

A. pectinata. EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. Pyramidal, stately, symmetrical; unusually hardy and long-lived. The broad, heavy foliage, dark green and glossy above, is given a rich silvery effect by its light under surface. The coldest winters do not dim its color. 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Abies pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. This exceptionally beautiful specimen tree is now one of the most important in commerce. With little pruning it grows into a dense, symmetrical shape, is hardy, vigorous and long-lived. The foliage is of a rich blue or sage color. As this color is variable in seedlings we have trees grafted from the finest silver-blue specimens of the east. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$4 each; 3 to 4

ft., \$5 to \$8 each, according to color and height. Plate V shows a well-colored specimen of medium size.

var. pungens Kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. In this new variety the sage or steel-blue color is especially deep and rich. Every fine place should own one or more good specimens. Our stock is grafted from Koster's best "true blue" trees. 2½ ft., \$5.

Juniperus—The Junipers and Cedars

Hardy trees of great vigor that thrive in poorest, driest soils, in low damp places, at the seaside, or almost anywhere. The columnar forms are valued for formal gardens and artistic grouping: the trailing ones for covering rocky slopes and sand banks. As hedges, shelter belts, screens, specimens and grouping they are also much used.

J. aurea. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER. A charming small form of dense, spreading growth, brilliantly colored with golden yellow on the twigs and young growths. Holds its color all the year and is very showy.

| | Each | Doz. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 9 to 12 in..... | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 1 to 1½ ft., bushy..... | 75 | 8 00 |
| 12 to 18 in. x 12 to 18, sheared.. | 1 00 | 10 00 |
| 18 in. high by 24 in. wide..... | 1 50 | |

var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Forms an erect dense column of dark green. Effective in cemetery lots, small yards and general landscape planting. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER. Erect, pyramidal, distinct. The foliage has a beautiful glaucous tint. 1 to 2 ft., clipped, 40 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

var. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. Similar to the Irish Juniper, but a lighter golden green; forms an especially pretty and compact little column. 1 to 1½ ft., 40 cts.

J. prostrata. TRAILING JUNIPER. A beautiful native species of odd, trailing growth. It is densely branched and forms wide, thick masses of delicate foliage. Useful for picturesque hill-side planting. 1½ to 2 ft., bushy, 75 cts.

Pinus—The Pines

The Pines, like the Junipers, are exceedingly hardy, grow fast and are therefore of great value for our climate. They are bold and handsome or picturesque in growth and so diverse in character that species may be selected to suit any situation or grounds of almost any extent. It has been said that "when in doubt" a landscape gardener or forester always plants Pines, and certainly they are among our very best trees for specimens, groups, shelter belts, screens and general park purposes.

P. Austriaca. AUSTRIAN or BLACK PINE. Dark and massive spreading branches, heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green leaves. One of the most useful species, giving, as it does, a most

distinct effect. Sheared specimens, 3 to 4 ft., bushy and fine, recently transplanted, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Pinus Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. Dwarf and handsome; of slow, compact, conical growth. The leaves are short and silvery. A pretty little Pine for specimens or groups. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. A beautiful lawn tree, with drooping, silver-blue foliage resembling the White Pine's, but longer and more pendulous. Large, hardy, long-lived. Sheared specimens, 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.

P. Mugho. DWARF MUGHO PINE. This unique Alpine species forms a dark, dome-shaped bush, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate. Valuable for planting on small lawns, terrace banks, hillsides, rockeries, etc., and near the sea. 1 to 3 ft. in height and diameter, \$1 to \$4.

P. Strobus. WHITE, or WEYMOUTH PINE. Quickest growing and most beautiful of all our

native Pines, this is also one of the longest-lived and most generally valuable. It grows into naturally beautiful specimen trees, makes a fine background and shelter belt for large lawns, and is a valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils. The needles are long, silvery and plummy in effect. Our trees have been frequently trimmed back, and are symmetrical. 2½ to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 3½ to 4½ ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

var. nana. DWARF WHITE PINE. Of naturally dense and compact habit, forming handsome dwarf specimens without trimming. Foliage a beautiful silver-green. Of especial beauty and value. 18 by 18 inches, \$2.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. A fine species, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Taxus—The Yews

Because they are so handsome and will bear shearing to fit almost any plan, the Yews have always been popular for grouping, formal gardening and topiary work. They should be given somewhat sheltered situations as, unfortunately, they all are not entirely hardy in our climate. They are slow-growing, refined in appearance, and, unlike most evergreens, thrive well in shade.

T. adpressa. FLAT-HEADED, or JAPAN YEW. A spreading, flat-topped form, attaining 8 or 10 feet in height, with dark, ovate leaves and pink berries. One of the hardiest; attractive. \$3.50.

T. baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Of larger and more open growth, erect and very dark green. Used for specimens, cemeteries, bordering large groups of conifers and for hedges. 1 ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., sheared, \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., sheared, \$5.

var. aurea. GOLDEN YEW. An elegant, small tree of denser, hardier growth. Conspicuously pretty in the growing season for the golden green tips of its branches. Groups finely with other dwarf evergreens. \$3.50.

var. fastigiata. IRISH YEW. Forms a dark, slender column that requires no clipping to preserve its shape. Very useful because it is so distinct and effective and requires so little space. \$3.50.

The Retinosporas

Sometimes called **JAPAN CYPRESS**. This group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints. In the spray, too, there is great variety, the fern-like, plume-like, thread-like and other

RETINOSPORAS, continued

forms being very distinct, though all are soft and rich in effect. They are beautiful for bedding and grouping, either alone or with other evergreens and bright-barked shrubs, for specimens on even the smallest lawns, and for winter decorations in pots and tubs. Occasional shearings render them more compact and brighten their colors.

R. flavescens variegata. WHITE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA. The bright young growth of this pretty and compact little tree makes it attractive and effective. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

R. filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. A unique specimen evergreen of odd growth. The central shoot grows upright, the main branches horizontal, and from them droops a wide cone of slender, threadlike shoots. The foliage is a soft, light green; the variety especially valuable for massing in the front line of evergreen belts and groups. Extra choice. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

R. obtusa. This forms a tall tree that grows rapidly and is quite stately. The foliage is delicately shaded, and the tree is beautiful in color, texture and disposition of its masses. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

var. aurea. GOLDEN VARIEGATED RETINOSPORA. The young foliage is profusely marked with golden yellow. Very handsome and bright. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

var. nana. This pretty dwarf is greatly admired for its picturesque oddities of growth and the rich black-green color held by its foliage through all seasons. This is the species grown in pots to great age by the Japanese. Entirely hardy. 9 to 12 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches,

\$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 per doz.

R. plumosa. This variety carries its small foliage on short branchlets like soft plumes of clear, light green.

| | Each | Doz. |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 2 feet..... | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 3 feet..... | 1 00 | 10 00 |
| 4 feet..... | 1 50 | 15 00 |
| 5 feet..... | 2 50 | 25 00 |

var. aurea. GOLDEN RETINOSPORA. One of the hardiest, brightest and most desirable little Evergreens for our climate. It is vigorous, neat and constant in color, the young growths being of an especially bright golden tint. Admirably adapted for small yards and general grouping anywhere.

| | Each | Doz. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 2 feet, sheared | \$0 75 | \$8 00 |
| 3 feet..... | 2 00 | 20 00 |
| 4 feet..... | 3 50 | 36 00 |
| 5 to 7 feet..... | \$6 to \$10 each. | |

R. squarrosa Veitchi. This is a hardy, valuable species, of much beauty, quite distinct from all other sorts. It is of compact, heath-like habit, and grows quite large, but is easily kept back by the shears when this is desirable. The foliage is soft, feathery, and of a rich silvery glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. See Plate IV.

| | Each | Doz. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 2 feet..... | \$0 50 | \$5 00 |
| 2 feet, sheared | 75 | 8 00 |
| 3 feet, sheared | 2 00 | 20 00 |
| 5 to 7 feet..... | \$6 to \$10 each. | |

Thuja—The Arborvitae

INCLUDING BIOTA

All forms transplant so readily, are so neat, compact, and, in many cases, so brightly colored that landscape gardeners use them in a dozen different ways: For contrastive grouping, bedding and bordering, for cemetery and lawn specimens, hedges, screens, etc., and also for house decorations. The American or Western Arborvitae



PLATE VII— Specimen Rhododendron, with flower-truss above



PLATE VIII — VIEWS AT GLENWOOD

Border of young *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* above; hedge of *California Privet* below, with young *Norway Maple* in foreground

are hardier, grow larger and are more generally useful than the Biota or Eastern species, which are yet so beautiful that they are well worth a little care in protection. The leaf forms of most species are as beautiful as those of rare ferns. Their early summer growth is particularly beautiful. We offer a superb stock of all the finer and more useful species.

Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ.

Erect, conical, of rapid growth, entirely hardy. Leaves flat, light green, beautifully formed. For specimens, screens or hedges.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$0 50 | \$5 00 | \$35 00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 1 00 | 10 00 | |
| 7 to 8 feet | 1 50 | 15 00 | 110 00 |
| 9 to 10 feet | 2 00 | 20 00 | 150 00 |

var. compacta. Dwarf, densely branched, of charming oval form and rich color. For small lawns, evergreen beds and borders, cemeteries or house decoration. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2 each.

var. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. Curious and pretty little evergreen of conical form, with soft, feathery foliage like the Heaths of Europe. Light green in summer, bronze in winter. 2½ ft., \$1.

var. George Peabody. GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. Color effect a clear shining golden yellow that contrasts finely with dark Evergreens. Neat and dwarf, quite hardy, grows rapidly, has the brightest and most permanent color of all. Certainly one of the handsomest of the golden-tinted Conifers. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

var. globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. This pretty little dwarf forms a dense round head without any training. Entirely hardy and distinct, a pretty shade of green; charming and very desirable. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. Compact, globular; foliage a rich golden green. A fine and hardy American seedling. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. Forms a compact slender column of dark green; is hardy, vigorous and one of the best forms for ornamental grouping. Always conspicuous and elegant. 3 ft., 50 cts.; 4 ft., 75 cts.; 5 ft., \$1.50.

var. Siberica. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. Perhaps the best and most useful species of all for this country, and especially valuable for cold climates. Grows compact and shapely without shearing, yet endures it to almost any extent. Its heavy, full foliage is a peculiar dark green all the year. There is a great demand for it to use for specimens, screens and hedges and in tubs for house decoration. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

var. Tom Thumb. An especially pretty and useful dwarf form, with heath-like foliage; hardier and richer green than *T. ericoides*. Its slow growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decoration in small gardens, cemetery lots, etc., and for low evergreen hedges. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

var. Vervæneana. A distinct and handsome yellow-marked variety. Entirely hardy. 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.

T. orientalis (Biota). EASTERN, or CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. These dense, pyramidal little trees are exceedingly effective for planting around groups of taller Conifers; dark green. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

var. elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. A new form of much beauty. The flat, fern-like growths turn edgewise to the center of the tree. In summer the young growth is golden yellow, in winter chocolate-brown, studded with golden tips where it catches the sun. Distinct and very rich in effect. 15 to 18 in., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

var. semper aurea. Hardier than most eastern sorts, with a brighter, more permanent golden color. 12 to 15 in., \$1.

var. filiformis pendula. WEEPING ARBORVITÆ. A singular, drooping form, valuable for variety and always interesting. The slender branches are like whipcords. 1½ ft., 75 cts.

Choice Specimen Evergreens

CEPHALOTAXUS. These are handsome Chinese Evergreens, similar to the Yews, but of stronger growth, with broader foliage. They are frequently sheared into compact bushes and used in evergreen beds. *C. drupacea* forms a beautiful low bush, with stiff, spreading branches of light green. 2 ft., \$1.50. *C. Fortunei*, the **CHINESE YEW**, is similar in growth and habit, but larger and darker green. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana (Chamaecyparis).

LAWSON'S CYPRESS. One of the most beautiful of all Conifers. A graceful pyramidal tree, of vigorous growth and dense, elegant habit. The branches are frond-like in arrangement and droop gracefully at the tips. The color is

an unusually rich dark green, retained all year. Forms beautiful specimens. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

THUYOPSIS borealis (Cupressus). **NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS.** A fine dark green tree from Nootka Sound. Pyramidal, dwarf, compact; the leaves sometimes have a bluish tint. 1½ ft., \$1.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE.

This rare Japanese tree grows slowly to large size, and is both ornamental and interesting at any stage on account of its curious formation. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl or umbrella-like tuft of dark, shining leaves. Nice bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.


Broad-Leaved Evergreens

AZALEAS. The evergreen varieties are described in our special list of Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

BERBERIS dulcis. SWEET-FRUITED BARBERRY. This graceful shrub is covered with a profusion of yellow flowers in May, followed by sweet, purplish black fruits. One of the hardiest species. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BUXUS. THE BOX TREES. The different species vary in size from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, hardy, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green, glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Will grow in sun or shade, preferably the latter. Our stock is clipped to fine broad-conical form. *B. sempervirens argentea*, the **VARIEGATED SILVER** form, has silver stripes on its glossy leaves. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. *B. aurea variegata*, the **GOLD-STRIPED** variety, sells for the same price. *B. latifolia*, the **BROAD-LEAVED BOX**, is an especially handsome sort that likes a half-shady situation. 1 to 1½ ft., 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. *B. macrophylla rotundifolia* is a large, round-leaved variety that

proves very attractive. 12 to 15 in., 25 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. *B. s. nana*, the pretty **DWARF BOX**, is the variety so much used in old-fashioned gardens for edgings. It is one of the most useful species of all. 2 yrs., 5 to 6 in., 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

 We offer very handsome pyramidal-shaped Tree-Box specimens, that have been sheared into the most perfect form, at \$2 to \$5 each.

COTONEASTER buxifolia has small, oval leaves much like the Boxes, but thickly interspersed with white flowers, and later with showy crimson fruits that brighten the shrub all winter. It is thus a joy in the dull days of winter, when only somber colors prevail. 25 cts.

CRATÆGUS pyracantha, the beautiful **EVER-GREEN THORN**, is a low shrub of irregular, picturesque growth. In May it is a mass of sweet white flowers, which are followed by orange-scarlet fruits through autumn and winter. The leaves are rich and glossy. It is used for covering stone walls, for hedges, rockwork, etc., with fine effect, and is a shrub of distinction and beauty. 12 to 18 in., 40 cts.; \$4 per doz.

EUONYMUS. Besides the deciduous species (page 34) this genus also includes both evergreen shrubs and vines. **E. Japonicus**, the **JAPAN EUONYMUS**, is a handsome upright shrub that remains green and glossy in both stem and leaf all winter, if grown in a somewhat sunny spot. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. **E. J. Argentea**, its beautiful variety, has leaves broadly margined with white. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. **E. J. aurea**, the **GOLDEN EUONYMUS**, is a similar variety, with gold-margined leaves. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. The brightly marked foliage of these varieties is very striking for winter contrasts. The **Japonicus** varieties are not hardy north of Philadelphia except in sheltered locations.

E. radicans is the pretty **CREeping EUONYMUS** with plain green leaves. It is used for covering house foundations, stone walls, tree-trunks, etc., which it soon covers with a thick evergreen web. This and its varieties are perfectly hardy. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. **E. radicans variegata** is a very rich and dense-growing variety, used in the same way, and also for vases, etc., in the garden. Its leaves are handsomely variegated with white, gold and pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ILEX. THE HOLLIES. These make beautiful small specimen trees, attractive all the year because of their broad, glossy, prickly leaves, but most beautiful from November to April when laden with bright scarlet berries. The white, inconspicuous flowers are fragrant and much loved by the bees. Remove the leaves when transplanting. **I. aquifolia**, the **ENGLISH HOLLY**, has leaves somewhat darker than the American, and is generally considered more beautiful, but is not so hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3½ to 4 ft., \$1.50 each. **I. opaca**, the **AMERICAN HOLLY**, is one of our most beautiful Evergreens. The leaves vary little from the English species, the tree is hardier, the scarlet berries more abundant, forming a good winter substitute for flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

KALMIA. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. These are most beautiful when planted in masses, either alone, or with rhododendrons and azaleas. They bloom profusely in spring, almost hiding their dark, shining leaves with huge corymbs of pink and white flowers. Next to the rhododendrons they are our showiest evergreen shrubs. **K. latifolia**, our **MOUNTAIN LAUREL**, is a well-known species of great beauty. We offer strong, budded, nursery-grown plants, 15 to 18 in., very bushy, with buds, at 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz. **K. angustifolia** has narrower leaves and darker pink flowers. 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

LIMONIUM trifoliatum. HARDY ORANGE. This large shrub is curious and thorny, but attractive for many reasons. Its glossy roundish leaflets are borne in threes, its sweet white flowers early in spring, its small, bright reddish oranges in fall. The latter are not edible, but very showy. Where hardy, as it is here, it is a valuable protective hedge plant, and it is beautiful enough for planting anywhere. It is the preferred stock upon which many varieties of fruiting oranges are grafted in the south. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MAHONIAS. The richness of their deep green, glossy leaves, their neat habit and beautiful flowers give the Mahonias great popularity for ornamental planting. The pinnæ of their large leaves are something like Holly leaves, but larger. They grow from 1 to 5 feet, and thrive best when they can be grouped on the shaded northern side of buildings or tree groups. **M. aquifolia**, **HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA**, has showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by blue berries for winter decoration. Its upper leaves are bronzed to red in winter, and its winter effect against the coniferous Evergreens is rich and attractive. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. **M. Japonica** is of more upright habit than **M. Aquifolia** and bears a profusion of yellow flowers in early spring. But its striking characteristic is its large, distinct glossy green leaves. Very desirable. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra sized plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Azaleas and Rhododendrons



THESE two magnificent shrubs vie with each other in splendor of bloom, are given the same culture and usually grouped together. Their blossoming in May and June is always the grand event of the season. Azaleas love the shelter afforded by the Rhododendron's dark leaf masses, and their brilliant flowers show finest against such a foil. After their flowers have faded the Rhododendrons' great flower-cones are glorious for a month or more. Kalmias are also fine for mingling with these shrubs.

RHODODENDRONS

Since experience has taught us wisdom in the selection of hardy varieties, Rhododendrons are no longer considered difficult to grow, but they are most easily cared for and most effective when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers will be seen in glorious masses. If the place selected is sheltered from the force of prevailing winds, so much the better. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat shady situation where the soil is deep, well drained and well mulched with leaves.

The pride of every fine old English estate is its Rhododendron beds or borders, and in America, notably on the Hunnewell estate, there are grand collections grown to perfection.

Our selection of varieties has been made with a view to combining thorough hardiness with brilliancy of color. It includes the finest named sorts adapted to this climate, with flowers ranging from white to crimson. See Plate VII.


Finest Named Varieties:

| | Each | Doz. |
|---|--------|---------|
| 15 to 18 in., 6 to 8 buds..... | \$1 00 | \$10 00 |
| 18 to 22 in., 8 to 12 buds..... | 1 50 | 15 00 |
| 24 to 30 in., 12 to 20 buds..... | 2 50 | 25 00 |
| 30 to 36 in., 20 to 35 buds, selected | | |
| ..specimens, \$5 to \$6 each, \$50 to \$60 per doz. | | |

Rhododendron maximum. AMERICAN GREAT

LAUREL. Tall, with large, handsome leaves and white to rose-pink flowers. Extra hardy specimens.

| | Each | Doz. |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$1 25 | \$12 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 75 | 20 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 2 25 | 25 00 |

 **SPECIAL QUOTATIONS** will be given upon Rhododendrons purchased in quantities.

AZALEAS

For richness and beauty of tints the Azalea has no parallel among flowers. A bed of well-selected varieties in full flower, with a dark green foil such as Evergreens afford, is one of the grandest shows of spring. In the different varieties are seen softest tints of buff, apricot and primrose; dazzling ones of apricot, salmon, orange and vermilion. Planted as specimens, in beds by themselves, or with Rhododendrons, they are beautiful and much admired.

A. amoena. Evergreen, and the most showy of very dwarf shrubs. In the spring the little bushes are a mass of bright, rosy purple flowers; all winter their leaves are bronzy purple. For bordering drives and edging beds of taller Azaleas and Rhododendrons. 6 to 8 in., from pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 10 in., very bushy, from open ground, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 10 to 12 in., very bushy, from open ground, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

A. Mollis. CHINESE AZALEA. This is a particularly handsome dwarf species, of especial beauty for massing and unusually hardy. The flowers are larger than in most varieties and carried in bold, handsome trusses of rich yellow or red. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 20 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 20 to 30 in., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 30 to 40 in., \$1.50 each, \$16 per doz.

A. Pontica. GHENT AZALEA. This species is unequaled for brilliancy and variety of color. Although usually hardy they are finer if given some protection in winter. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs



IN emphasizing the importance of shrubbery a prominent landscape gardener recently said: "If one-tenth the trouble wasted on carpet-bedding and other fleeting but costly rubbish had been spent on Flowering Shrubs, American gardens would look much the better for it to-day." At some seasons shrubs supply half the bloom and beauty of our grounds, as well as cozy nooks and screens. At all times they are needed as a brilliant undergrowth and supplement to the trees planted. Large estates now make lavish use of them for groups, beds, borders, screens, etc., as well as for specimens. They need little care beyond free pruning to keep them in fine shape, and occasional fertilizing mulches.

At Glenwood Nurseries we grow a fine, full line of shrubs, well rooted, well developed, and in various sizes from small plants of a year's growth to specimen shrubs of mature development, some 6 to 8 feet high. All have been once transplanted, many of them several times.

We shall be glad to furnish estimates to all who appreciate good stock, with good roots, at moderate prices.

All shrubs quoted at 50 cts. each can be furnished at \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100. All shrubs quoted at 30 and 35 cts. each can be furnished at \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. Smaller shrubs than the above can be furnished at \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100, purchaser's selection of varieties. Where shrubs are wanted by the 1,000, correspondence is solicited.

IMPORTANT GROUPS

These include the larger families of shrubs with brilliant flowers or popular characteristics which create a large demand for them. Single species of great ornamental value and smaller groups are described under the head of Hardy Shrubs for General Planting. Azaleas and Rhododendrons are given a special chapter on page 24. Evergreen Shrubs are described on pages 16 to 23.

Berberis—The Barberries

In May and June the Barberries are gay with showy masses of white, yellow or orange flowers; through autumn and winter they are even brighter with rich crops of berries. They are hardy, graceful, 2 to 6 feet high, thorny, and grow quickly in almost any soil, so that we can use them for many things: neat little hedges and boundaries, borders, groups, against walls or house foundations, etc. The berries of the different

BERBERIS, continued

species vary through red and dark blue shades to almost black. The evergreen species, *Berberis dulcis*, is described on page 22.

B. stenophylla. A pretty, graceful little bush, with peculiar narrow foliage. 35 cts.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A unique and charming Japanese form that fits a dozen or more needs in landscape gardening. Low, dense and neat in habit, with a profusion of white flowers in May. In autumn it is all aglow with scarlet leaves and berries, and all through winter the bright fruit clings to its

branches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. Larger plants, 50 cts.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY. Flowers yellow; fruits deep red. 25 cts.

var. purpurea. PURPLE BARBERRY. Leaves purple, in beautiful contrast with its flower-masses, and also with other shrubs, like the Golden Elder, Variegated Dogwood, Privet, etc. Berries deep purplish red. 35 cts.

Cornus—The Dogwoods

Independent of their flowers, which in some cases are very pretty, the Shrubby Dogwoods are valued for handsome fruits, leaf-variegations and for the bright-colored bark now so much prized for winter relief and contrast with evergreens. If cut back to the ground every spring the young shoots will be brighter and more abundant. Plant in lines or groups against evergreens. All are hardy and grow fast.

C. florida. Described among trees, page 13.

C. sanguinea. RED OSIER DOGWOOD. The blood-red bark shows beautifully against the snow in winter. The large yellow flower-clusters are very abundant and appear early in spring. 35 cts.

var. elegantissima variegata. The leaves are broadly margined with white, sometimes entirely white, stems red. Grows rapidly. One of the finest variegated shrubs. 50 cts.

C. sericea. SILKY CORNEL. Deep red branches and narrow leaves covered with silky down; fruit-clusters a showy light blue. 35 cts.

C. Sibirica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. A rare and remarkable sort with white flower-clusters and showy, deep red bark. 35 cts.

C. stolonifera aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED CORNEL. The bright yellow branches of this variety contrast well with the other sorts. 50 cts.

For other species consult Hardy Trees, page 13.

The Deutzias

The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. The shrubs are hardy, vigorous, adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the house. We offer all varieties at 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts.

D. crenata. The beautiful white single-flowered species that blooms so lavishly in early June. Preferred by many to the double sorts. Valuable for backgrounds, specimens or grouping.

var. candidissima. A new and handsome species, with very large double flowers so pure white and perfect that they are frequently used in "floral pieces."

Deutzia crenata, var. fl. pl. alba. **DOUBLE-WHITE DEUTZIA.** Showy and spreading; flowers pure white, double.

var. fl. pl. rosea. **DOUBLE PINK DEUTZIA.** Exquisite flowers of double rosette shape, tinged with soft pink.

var. *Pride of Rochester*. A choice new sort that excels in vigor, in size of flowers, length of panicles and freedom of bloom. The flowers are double, white, tinged outside with pink, and open a week earlier than those of other sorts.

D. gracilis. **DWARF DEUTZIA.** The beauty of the family and one of the best shrubs in our entire list. It forms a low, round bush, covered

in early summer with the most graceful wreaths of pure white single flowers. Used for forcing, pot culture and Easter decoration as well as outdoor planting. Plate X shows a specimen.

D. hybrida Lemoinei. A new and elegant cross from *D. gracilis*, as dwarf and free-flowering, but of more upright growth and said to be even finer for forcing.

D. scabra. **ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA.** Very vigorous; flowers white, single, bell-shaped, in small bunches. One of the tallest-growing sorts.

D. Waterii. Beautiful pink, single flowers.

D. Wellsii. Flowers white, double.

Hibiscus Syriacus—The Altheas

Also called **ROSE OF SHARON**. The Altheas bloom profusely in late summer—an almost flowerless time—and landscape gardeners naturally make free use of them. Their rich variety of color makes it possible to use them in large quantities even in small areas. They are very hardy, easy to grow in all soils, and bloom until growth stops in late fall. Grown in standard form they make handsome specimens; planted thickly they make beautiful flowering screens or hedges. Prune in winter. 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts.

Totus albus simplex. Large, single, pure white flowers; very fine.

DOUBLE ALTHEAS

Alba plena. Double; white with reddish center.

Amplissima. Double; rosy red; early bloomer.

Ardens. Double; purplish blue; free bloomer.

Boule de Feu. Very double, large, well-formed red flowers.

Carnea plena. Double; flesh color.

Comte de Haimont. Double; white, with rosy outer petals.

Duchesse de Brabant. Large, double; with reddish lilac flowers; free-blooming.

Duc de Brabant. Similar to above; dark rose.

Double Rouge. Very double, dark red flowers.

Elegantissima plena. Double; white, shaded with rose.

Folio variegata. A conspicuous variegated-leaved

variety. Double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated shrubs.

Grandiflora superba. Double; white, shaded to pink and carmine.

Joan of Arc. New. Double; pure white; should be in every collection. 50 cts.

Lady Stanley. One of the finest variegated sorts.

Leopoldii plena. Large, double, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose; foliage laciniated.

Pæoniflora plena. Flowers pinkish white.

Speciosa plena. Double, rosy pink; very fine.

Van Houttei. Double flowers; white, shaded rose; free-blooming.

Unnamed Varieties. Blue, Purple, Red, White, Variegated.

The Hydrangeas

The half-hardy *Hortensis* and its varieties have long been popular for garden and conservatory use, and now for the even showier hardy species there is quite a rage. At Newport these are used in great quantities for bedding, and pruned to the ground every winter. Treated in this way the flower-heads are larger and finer, making the beds into great snowy masses of bloom. If the *Hortensis* varieties are grown outdoors in this latitude they should be given some protection in winter.

H. hortensis. GARDEN HYDRANGEA. Flower-heads large, showy, pink or blue, according to the soil used. Hardy, with slight protection. This and its varieties are favorites for Easter forcing and growing in tubs for porch decoration. 50 cts.

var. Otaksa. Dwarf, vigorous; produces huge pink flower-clusters when quite a young plant. 50 cts.

var. Ramis pictis. RED-BRANCHED HYDRANGEA. One of the finest varieties. Its dark red branches brighten as they near the flower-trusses. The plant is robust and produces freely immense heads of deep rose-colored flowers. 35c.

var. Thomas Hogg. A neat dwarf, with enormous round white corymbs. A superb pot-plant, and also hardy with protection. 50 cts.

H. paniculata grandiflora. GREAT PANICLED HYDRANGEA. The most popular and widely planted of all shrubs. Showy and bloom-enduring in an almost flowerless time, hardy and vigorous in most exposed situations. The white flower-panicles are often a foot long. 50 cts. Illustrated in Plate VIII. **TREE HYDRANGEAS,** trained to standard form, at 75 cts.

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. Large leaves, shaped like an oak's, very bright in fall. Flowers white, in loose spikes. 50 cts.

Ligustrum—The Privets

These ideal hedge plants have such an array of good points that we can no longer spare them for hedges alone. They are hardy, nearly evergreen, grow freely in all soils, have a dense neat habit, and bloom profusely. The flowers are white, fragrant, and borne in graceful racemes or clusters through June and July. The fruits, too, are often quite showy, and the leaves are glossy.

L. Ibota. CHINESE PRIVET. Especially beautiful in flower and leaf. New and distinct. 30c.

var. Amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. This is the beautiful evergreen hedge plant of the southern states. Its flowers are quite showy. 30 cts.

L. Japonicum variegatum. VARIEGATED-LEAVED PRIVET. Has beautiful leaves of glaucous green, margined with white. Contrasts finely with the other sorts. 30 cts.

L. Media. A favorite flowering shrub with deep green leaves and creamy white flower-clusters that are very fragrant and followed by shining black berries. 30 cts.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. An almost evergreen species of much beauty, now very popular for various uses in planting. It forms an elegant hedge (Plate VIII), and is quite as fine for groups or specimens. Price, 30c. We also supply **STANDARD TREE-SHAPED SPECIMENS** for terrace, porch and hall decorations. Their shining leaves, and the close shearing they will bear, make them quite valuable and effective for this purpose. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

L. Sinensis. SILVER-LEAVED PRIVET. A graceful, airy variety, with drooping branches and small leaves. Bears a profusion of spike-like flowers; very showy. 30 cts. to 50 cts.



PLATE IX — Double Lilac, Ranuncule



Deutzia gracilis



Spiræa Van Houttei

Lonicera—Bush Honeysuckles

These are tall shrubs of upright, moderate growth, valuable for their profusion of red, white or pink flowers and their crops of rich red or yellow berries.

L. fragrantissima. Valued for the exceeding fragrance of the small cream-colored flowers which wreath its stems in earliest spring and continue a long time. Almost an evergreen. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

L. Morrowi. Blooms lavishly in May and June, and bears a showy crop of bright crimson fruits in autumn. Flowers creamy white. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

L. Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. This delightful old variety makes a graceful, luxu-

riant growth, crowds its branches with pretty pink flowers in May and again with orange-colored berries in fall. 35 cts.

var. alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Has handsome white flowers, bright berries, and groups finely with the species above. 35 cts.

L. xylosteum. ENGLISH FLY HONEYSUCKLE. A large bush that scents the air with very fragrant, small, pinkish yellow flowers early in spring before its leaves appear. 35 cts.

Philadelphus—Mock Orange or Syringa

These shrubs bloom in June, after the Weigelas. They are hardy, robust, have handsome leaves and large, clustered, milk-white flowers, that in some cases are very fragrant. The tall species flower profusely and nothing is finer in their season. The dwarf varieties do not bloom so much, but are pretty and compact little shrubs, valuable for their bright leaves or for extending the season.

P. Billardii. New; late-flowering. 35 and 50 cts.

P. cordifolius. CORDATE-LEAVED MOCK ORANGE. Tall, vigorous, handsome. 35 cts.

P. coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. The fine tall variety, with pure white, very fragrant flowers borne in midsummer. 35 cts.

var. Kettlerii fl. pl. DOUBLE SYRINGA. Flowers double, white, fragrant. 35 cts.

P. deutziaeflora fl. pl. Dwarf, with double flowers of Deutzia shape. 35 cts.

P. foliis aureis. GOLDEN MOCK-ORANGE. A brilliant little shrub, with bright golden leaves, color-constant through summer. Grouped with green- and purple-leaved shrubs it produces fine effects. 40 cts.


P. Gordonianus. GORDON'S SYRINGA. Blooms 10 days later than other sorts and quite profusely. Of fine habit. 35 cts.

P. grandiflora. LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. A large shrub, with recurved branches laden with large, showy flowers, slightly fragrant. 35 cts.

P. inodorus. SCENTLESS MOCK-ORANGE. A vigorous native; has large white flowers and glaucous leaves. 30 cts.

P. Nepalensis. Similar to *P. grandiflora*, blooming later. 35 cts.

P. nivalis. The whole flower seems a delicate white in this variety. The stamens are a pale cream color. 35 cts.

 The annual loss of trees and shrubs would be greatly lessened if they were protected as much as possible while out of the ground. The exposure of the roots of some kinds of trees to a severe drying wind or a hot sun for an hour is sure death to them. Particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is resinous and when dried cannot be restored to its normal condition.

Prunus—Flowering Plums and Almonds

In this group are classed two very different sorts of shrubs, both of much beauty.

P. Japonica alba fl. pl. DWARF WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND (*Amygdalus*). Is covered with double white flowers in May. 35 cts.

var. rosea fl. pl. DWARF PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. Double rose-like flowers, closely set along the twigs. 35 cts.

P. Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. The young shoots and leaves are lustrous crimson, changing to rich purple and retaining it until

they fall in autumn. The small white single flowers cover the shrub in April. It is greatly in demand to use in quantity for contrasts in groups of trees or shrubs. Winter pruning gives stronger shoots and darker leaves. 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts.

P. triloba. Flowers semi-double, delicate pink, thickly set on slender branches. Very fine in early spring. 35 cts.

The Spireas

Some members of this great group are in bloom nearly all the season. All forms have a riotous extravagance of bloom that makes them very striking and they are so different in flower, leaf and growth that monotony from planting too many kinds is impossible. They are hardy and easily grown in all situations. A collection of the different forms will give its owner much pleasure. Used for groups, specimens, borders, screens, and ornamental hedges.

S. arguta. Dwarf; flowers clear white; blooms thickly all along its branches in early May. 35c.

S. argentea. Of strong, upright growth, wreathed with large panicles of flesh-pink flowers. 35 cts.

S. ariæfolia. Dense and bushy; entirely hidden by its white flower-masses in July. 35 cts.

S. Billardii. Bears pretty spikes of pink flowers nearly all summer. Strong-growing. 35 cts.

var. alba. White flowers; otherwise like the species above. 25 cts.

S. Blumei. Of strong, irregular growth; valuable for the lateness and abundance of its white flowers. 35 cts.

S. Bumaldi. A valuable Japanese dwarf, of distinct, dense, vigorous growth, suitable for bedding, edging shrubbery or house foundations. Its flat corymbs of rosy pink flowers are plentiful from June until frost. 35 cts.

var. Anthony Waterer. A new form of even finer habit, with larger, darker crimson flower corymbs, produced quite abundantly. One of our finest shrubs. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

S. callosa. FORTUNE'S PINK SPIREA. Bears pink flowers in large, flat clusters nearly all summer. 35 cts.

var. alba. FORTUNE'S WHITE SPIREA. Dwarfier, with white flowers of the same type and season. 35 cts.

S. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIREA. Flowers of a beautiful rose-color, massed on long spikes in July and August. 35 cts.

S. opulifolia. NINE BARK. Strong in growth and large in leaf; flower-heads flat, white, in early June. 35 cts.

var. aurea. Like the type, except that it has bright yellow foliage that is exceedingly pretty for contrasts. An effective large shrub for lawns. 35 cts.

S. prunifolia fl. pl. BRIDAL WREATH. Carries its clear white, double flowers in thick wreaths along leafless wand-like branches, giving a solid white effect in May. The small glossy leaves appear later and color to rich red in fall. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds. 35 cts.

Spireas Reevesii (*S. lanceolata*). The single white flowers appear in large round clusters in early May, bending the branches gracefully and covering them completely. 35 cts.

var. fl. pl. Double flowers that open a few days later. Both sorts are compact and slender-twigged. 35 cts.

S. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA. A free-growing native species, with crowded panicles of white or pink flowers in June and July. 35 cts.

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. A distinct species of delicate beauty at all seasons.

Its fluffy masses of small white flowers appear in April and May; in autumn its narrow leaves color to bright red and orange. 35 cts.

S. tomentosa. Native of New England. Flowers in close, short racemes of bright rose-color in July. 35 cts.

S. Van Houttei. VAN HOUTTE'S SPIREA. By many landscape gardeners this is given first place in the whole category of shrubs. Its dense drifts of white flower-wreaths are singularly graceful and its autumn foliage is bright. 35 cts. A photo-engraving of a good specimen is shown in Plate X.

Syringa—The Lilacs

The older types of Lilacs still hold their place among our choicest shrubs, but the new forms into which they are continually breaking are finer still. They are more fragrant, bloom freer, are more robust, have larger flowers in longer plumes and in a multitude of exquisite new shades, and yet are just as easy to grow anywhere as the older ones. Planted in a large group the collection we offer below will give flowers in all the favorite colors and intermediate shades for two months or more. The Japan Tree Lilac will extend the season several weeks later.

S. Japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. This Japanese species forms a tree 20 to 30 feet high and blooms a month later than other Lilacs. The leaves are large, leathery and dark; the flower-plumes 18 to 20 inches long, white, showy, scentless, carried erect above the foliage. Very handsome and striking. 75 cts.

S. Josikæa. JOSIKA'S LILAC. This choice species is also of tree-like growth and blooms late. The flowers are lilac-purple, the foliage handsome. 50 cts.; larger plants, \$1.

S. persica alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. Rare. 50 cts.

S. Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC. A distinct hybrid variety of great beauty. It has superb reddish flower-plumes in great abundance. 50c.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. The fine old purple species. 35 cts.

var. alba. Fragrant white flowers. 35 cts.

var. Charles X. Of strong, fine growth, with handsome leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. 50 cts.

var. insignis rubra. Rosy purple flowers, dark red in the bud. One of the finest. 50 cts.

var. Marie Le Gray. Superb creamy white flower-plumes of great size; bush dwarf. Extra choice and valuable for forcing. 50 cts.

var. Ranoncule. Very double and fragrant; azure-mauve. 40 cts. See Plate IX.

var. rubella plena. Large double flowers of clear red. 50 cts.

var. Rubra de Marley. DE MARLEY'S RED LILAC. Rich rosy purple flowers in large clusters and in great abundance. 35 cts.

var. Sougeana. SOUGET'S LILAC. Purplish red flowers. 35 cts.

var. Virginalis. BLANCHE VIRGINALE. A fine white variety similar to Marie Le Gray. 50 cts.

Viburnum—The Snowballs

Masses of Snowballs give for spring the same showy effect produced by Hydrangeas in fall. They are all large, hardy, quick-growing shrubs, valuable for shrub-screens, groups, and specimens. The more showy species carry their flowers in great white balls.

V. lantana. WAYFARING TREE. The large, white flower-clusters open in May and are followed by red fruits. Has peculiar soft, heavy foliage. 35 cts.

V. opulus. CRANBERRY TREE. The common name is from the fine red berries which follow its handsome, white, midsummer flowers. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

var. sterilis. GUELDER ROSE. The beautiful old sort so generally esteemed. 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts.

V. plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL. The good points of this valuable new sort are not yet generally known. It is of better habit than the old, with handsomer plicate leaves and whiter flowers more delicately formed. 50 cts.; larger plants, 75 cts.

V. tomentosum. The single form of the Japan Snowball. Dwarfier, with sterile white flowers in flat cymes, borne thickly all along the branches, early in June. A fine shrub. 50 cts.; larger plants, 75 cts.

The Weigelas

Sometimes also classed as **DIERVILLAS**. These shrubs bloom after the Lilacs, in June and July. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shape with age. Their large flowers are of wide trumpet-shape, of all colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly all along their branches. Used for borders, groups, immediate effects and low screens.

W. candida. A new, valuable sort that bears large white flowers profusely in June and continues blooming sparingly until fall. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

W. hortensis nivea. Dwarf and frequent-blooming; flowers pure white. 50 cts.

var. rubra. From red buds the flowers shade to a light pink when open. 35 and 50 cts.

W. Lavaliei. Dark reddish purple flowers that continue for a long time. 35 to 50c.

W. multiflora. Profuse blooming; flowers pendulous, deep chocolate-red; blooms in fall also. 35 to 50 cts.

W. Stelzneri. Dark red flowers borne thickly along the branches. 35 to 50 cts.

W. Symondsii. Rose and white flowers beautifully contrasted. 35 to 50 cts.

W. Van Houttei. Deep crimson flowers, covering the plant completely. 35 to 50 cts.

W. Lutea. Flowers long, tube-shaped, pale yellow; blooms very late. 25 to 40 cts.

W. rosea. Bears beautiful rose-colored flowers thickly in June. 25 to 40 cts.

var. amabilis. Attractive large pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn also. 35 to 50 cts.

var. Desboisii. Deep rose-colored flowers, darker than *W. rosea's*. 35 to 50 cts.

var. Isolene. Flowers clear white at first, changing to blush. 35 to 50 cts.

var. nana variegata. DWARF VARIEGATED WIEGELA. Dwarf, with clearly defined, variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves; flowers delicate rose and pink. Effective and useful. 35 to 50 cts.

Hardy Shrubs for General Planting

ALTHEAS. See *Hibiscus Syriacus*, in Important Groups of Shrubs.

AMORPHA fruticosa. **INDIGO BUSH.** This large shrub has dense terminal panicles of pretty odd and attractive bluish purple flowers in July. 30 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS. **FLOWERING ALMOND.** See *Prunus*, page 30.

ANDROMEDA Mariana. **LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB.** Of neat, low growth, hardy and free-blooming in any situation, bearing its lovely drooping white flowers profusely in great panicles. Deserves wide culture. 30 cts.

AZALEAS. A special list is given on page 24.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. **SALT SHRUB.** Valued for its showy white seed vessels, which give a flower-like effect in fall. The bark and foliage are dark green, the flowers inconspicuous. Fine for seashore planting. Also called **GROUNDSEL TREE.** 30 cts.

CALLICARPA purpurea. Used largely for producing fine effects in fall, when its long shoots thickly strung with violet-purple berries are a grand sight. Flowers small, light purple. 30c.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. **SWEET SHRUB.** The oddly formed, double flowers are a rare chocolate color and have a peculiar agreeable odor. They are borne in the axils of the leaves all along the branches in June and at intervals through summer. 35 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

CARAGANA arborescens. **SIBERIAN PEA TREE.** Forms a large shrub, with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves. 30 cts.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. **BLUE SPIREA.** A neat, compact, new sort, with large, fragrant blue flower-clusters that keep crowding up plentifully from the axils of the leaves, from midsummer until frost. If killed to the ground by frosts the young shoots spring up freely and flower the first season. Gives fine effects when bedded. 35 cts.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. **WHITE FRINGE TREE.** A large shrub or small tree, with large, heavy leaves almost hidden in spring by a thick mist of fragrant, drooping white flowers. When planted against evergreens it is one of our very choicest lawn ornaments. 30 cts. each; extra grade, 50 cts.

CLETHRA alnifolia. **PEPPER BUSH.** Of dwarf, dense growth, producing abundant slender spikes of very fragrant white flowers for two months of midsummer, when they are most needed. The spicy fragrance from a good mass of it is delightful. 30 cts.

COLUTEA arborescens. **BLADDER SENNA.** A large shrub, with small foliage and yellow, pea-shaped blossoms in June. The red seed-pods are curiously inflated. Useful in large shrubberies. 30 cts.; larger size, 50 cts.

COTONEASTER Simondsii. A beautiful shrub, with showy fruits of rich deep orange. Valuable for fall and winter effects. 30 cts.

Evergreen Cotoneasters are described on page 22.

CORYLUS avellana purpurea. **PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT.** A handsome shrub for grouping. The large leaves are rich purple. Distinct and fine. 50 cts.

CYDONIA Japonica. **JAPAN QUINCE.** Sometimes classed as *Pyrus Japonica*. In early spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. Seen against dark evergreen groups and hedges it is particularly striking. Grown as a hedge it looks like a stream of fire when in bloom, and its stout thorns form a good defense. We offer seedlings which sometimes vary charmingly into white or pink flowers. 35 cts.

CYTISUS Laburnum. **GOLDEN CHAIN.** Popular with the Germans as "Golden Rain," and much appreciated in England. In early summer it is extremely bright with graceful racemes of wistaria-like golden yellow flowers. 50 cts.

ELÆAGNUS longipes. SILVER THORN. A popular Japanese shrub of dense, low growth, belonging to the Olive family. Its leaves are silvery, its flowers yellow, hanging in wreaths along the branches and followed by a thick, brilliant fruitage of scarlet berries that are edible as well as exceedingly ornamental. 50 cts.

EUONYMUS. THE BURNING BUSHES. These are large shrubs, of fine habit, quite hardy and valuable for grouping against evergreens, where their brilliant fruits will show finest. Their young shoots are dark, polished green; their leaves color to bright scarlet in fall, and no shrub that we grow has such showy, curious fruits. They are large, dark crimson, four-to-five hooded seed-vessels that burst as they ripen, revealing orange-scarlet seed-arils clinging to the white lining. *E. Europeus* is the EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH, or Strawberry Tree, that droops with its heavy crop of large fruits in autumn. *E. nanus* is a pretty dwarf species, with narrow leaves that turn purple in fall when its fruits are red. Both varieties 50 cts. each.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. A rare Japanese shrub of singular grace and beauty. In June its slender, wiry stems bend with their weight of pearl-like buds and flowers into airy garlands of delicate white and green. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts; larger plants, 50 cts.

FORSYTHIA. THE GOLDEN BELLS. These are our best very early-flowering shrubs. Before any tree or shrub shows a leaf they burst into glorious masses of golden yellow drooping flowers that are exceedingly cheery and welcome at that season. All are of medium size, entirely hardy and will grow anywhere. *F. Fortunei* is the handsome, erect form most generally known. *F. intermedia* resembles it, but has narrower leaves of very bright fall colors. *F. suspensa* has long, arching branches, and is sometimes used for covering arches and trellises. *F. viridissima* grows upright, has deep green bark and leaves and deep yellow flowers. It is one of the very finest of all. For all varieties our price is 35 cts. each. We recommend more general planting for these shrubs.

HALESIA tetraptera. SILVER BELL. This is usually grown in bush form, but becomes quite a fine little tree when given room to develop. In the old Bartram Garden, Philadelphia, are some fine specimens of this sort that attract crowds every spring. Early in the season, while the leaves are yet small, the branches are almost hidden by thick fascicles of white, drooping bells. The large four-winged seeds are also curious and attractive. 30 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S-WORTS. These are very dwarf, almost creeping shrubs, gay with large rich yellow flowers from midsummer until frost. They can be grown in shaded places where few other shrubs will thrive. *H. aureum* is one of the finest in flower and foliage. *H. Kalmianum* is a native sort, very bright in midsummer. *H. Moserianum* is a newer species of fine habit that flowers most freely and has extra large and brilliant flowers. We offer all three varieties at 30 cts. each.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. A slender, medium-sized shrub, often grown as a climber. Its bright yellow flowers are produced along leafless branches very early in spring, or in mild midwinter weather. 30 cts. See also page 40.

KERRIA. THE GLOBE FLOWERS. Fine old shrubs with bright green bark and large, double yellow flowers from May to September. They are valuable for specimens or massing. Sometimes classed as *Corchorus*. *K. Japonica*, the JAPAN CORCHORUS, is the showy well-known form. *K. Japonica* fl. pl. has flowers of finer form, as regular and perfect as gold bosses. *K. variegata* is one of the prettiest and most valuable dwarf shrubs for groups, margins, etc. It is a slender-growing dwarf, with small, white-edged leaves and large yellow flowers. We sell the three varieties at 35 cts. each.

LINDERA Benzoin. SPICE BUSH. Has yellow flowers very early in spring, red fruits and aromatic bark. An attractive native species that forms a tall shrub, found useful for grouping. 30 cts.

MAGNOLIA. DWARF SHRUBBY VARIETIES.

M. purpurea, or **M. obovata**, has large, campanulate flowers, purple without and white within, lavishly produced. Its variety, **M. p. gracilis**, forms a fine bush 8 to 10 feet high, and has smaller flowers, dark purple on the outside. Both are showy, handsome shrubs, as effective in their way as the taller Magnolias. 75 cts. each, \$8 per dozen.

The taller Magnolias are described under Trees, on page 8. We offer all the finer sorts in well-rooted stock.

PÆONIA Moutan. TREE PEONIES. These striking low shrubs of the old-fashioned gardens are again quite popular. They are hardy, grow slowly, and bear enormous double flowers of various bright colors in May. They are used for beds, borders and margins of groups. Their flowers are much finer when given rich soil. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

PYRUS Japonica. See Cydonia.

RHAMNUS catharticus. BUCKTHORN. Described among hedge plants, page 36.

RHODOTYPUS Kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. A good new shrub that blooms all summer. It has large, single white flowers at the tip of each shoot, and these are followed by black seeds. Of medium size; hardy; blooms in May. 30c.

RIBES. THE FLOWERING CURRANTS. Much prized for their wealth of bright flowers in early spring and their pervading and delightful spicy odor. All are exceedingly hardy. **R. aureum** is our beautiful, yellow-flowered native species. **R. Gordonianum** has crimson and yellow flowers in pendent bunches in May. **R. sanguineum**, the **CRIMSON-FLOWERED CURRANT**, with deep red flowers so early in spring, is most brilliant of all. The three sorts are 30 cts. each.

SAMBUCUS. THE ELDERS. These are much in demand for their beautiful leaves. The flowers and fruits, also, are showy and attractive. They grow well anywhere and need pruning to keep them in shape. **S. nigra aurea**, the **GOLDEN ELDER**, has bright leaves of a clear,

constant golden yellow, and is valuable for enlivening shrubberies. **S. nigra variegata**, the **VARIEGATED ELDER**, has leaves quaintly mottled with white and yellow. It is valued for the same uses. **S. nigra laciniata**, the **CUT-LEAVED ELDER**, has finely dissected leaves. We offer the three varieties at 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts.

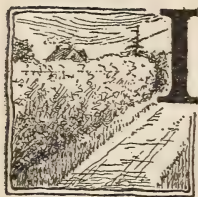
SOPHORA Japonica. PAGODA TREE. A shrub of medium size, with light-colored, soft foliage, and racemes of small, bell-shaped cream-colored flowers. It is sometimes grown as a small tree. 50 cts.

STAPHYLEA colchica. BLADDERNUT. Blooms with the Lilacs. The flowers are white, fragrant, borne in clusters; the nuts are curious and attractive. 30 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS. THE WAX BERRIES. Their showy fruits make these small shrubs quite popular for planting in masses. They are hardy bushes, with inconspicuous flowers and bright fruits that cling late. **S. glomeratus** (*S. vulgaris*), the **INDIAN CURRANT**, has small red berries that mass the branches into thick red ropes. **S. racemosus**, the **SNOWBERRY**, has very large milk-white berries that contrast finely with the Currant's. **S. variegata**, besides its showy red berries, has leaves beautifully marked with yellow. Planted together in large groups these Wax Berries give pretty and novel effects. The three varieties are 35 cts. each.

TAMARIX. THE TAMARISKS. Shrubs of strong but slender upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red. They are quite hardy, and, besides ordinary uses, are valuable for planting near the seaside where few other shrubs will grow. **T. Africana**, the **AFRICAN TAMARISK**, blooms early in May. **T. Germanica** is a choice new variety that is full of bloom-spikes in midsummer. It has light blue foliage and is very conspicuous. **T. Indica** blooms in late summer; **T. tetrandra purpurea** is a mass of purplish pink flowers in June and July. All varieties, 30 cts. each.

Ornamental Hedge Plants



IN Ornamental Hedge Plants we offer a good variety. We have given this branch of our business much attention, and are prepared to offer all the more desirable sorts. Our plants are strictly graded, according to the measurements given, and well rooted. In planting hedges these roots should be given trenches wide enough to spread them out flat, and good top-soil filled in about them. This last is especially desirable for evergreen hedge plants, or they cannot maintain a good, rich color. Deciduous hedge plants, as a general rule, should be planted from 6 to 12 inches apart; evergreens from 1 to 2 feet apart, according to size. Gardens screened by evergreen hedges or shelter belts produce vegetables from one to two weeks earlier than those unprotected.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

ABIES Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Nothing handsomer for hedges; when sheared, compact and bushy. 1 to 2 ft., trans., \$35 per 100, \$300 per 1,000; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1 each, \$70 per 100, \$500 per 1,000; 2½ to 3 ft., sheared and very bushy, \$1.50 each, \$100 per 100., \$900 per 1,000.

A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. A popular variety. Makes a very dense, compact hedge. Very desirable for a firm hedge, to take the place of a fence. 12 to 18 in., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$40 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$60 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$75 per 100.

THUYA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. For screens, hedges or wind-breaks, this is one of our best Evergreens. Although a very fast grower, it can be kept trimmed to any height desired. 18 to 24 in., \$10 per 100; 3½ to 4 ft., \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$50 per 100; 5½ to 6 ft., \$75 per 100; 8 ft., \$100 per 100; 9 to 10 ft., \$130 per 100.

T. compacta. DWARF ARBORVITAE. Forms a very dense hedge about 3 to 4 feet high. Especially adapted for inclosing cemetery plots and small lawns. Keeps in good form with little care. 9 to 12 in., \$12 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$75 per 100.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Nothing is finer for low ornamental hedges. Both leaves and berries are bright red in fall. See page 26. 1 to 1½ ft., \$8 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., \$15 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$20 per 100.

HIBISCUS Syriacus. ALTHEA. These shrubs can be sheared into any desired shape, and are very showy, either when the entire hedge is of one color or when assorted colors are combined. 1 to 2 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$18 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$50 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Nothing in the way of a hedge plant has attained, in so short a time, the popularity of the California Privet. While in this latitude it is deciduous, yet it retains its beautiful dark green foliage until very late in winter. The flowers are creamy white and very fragrant. It can be kept at any desired height by frequent trimming, and grown successfully under the influence of sea air. Set 1-year plants 10 inches apart; 2-year plants, 12 inches apart. See Plate VIII. 1 year, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 1 year, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2 years, 2 to 2½ ft., trans., very bushy, \$7 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; 2 years, 2½ to 3 ft., trans., very bushy, \$8 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.



PLATE XI — Clematis Henryi



PLATE XII — *Clematis paniculata*

MACLURA aurantiaca. OSAGE ORANGE. The cheapest hedge plant of all. Makes a strong, durable fence; though not so ornamental as other kinds, yet when it is closely trimmed it is quite attractive. 1 year, \$5 per 1,000; 2 years, \$7 per 1,000.

RHAMNUS catharticus. BUCKTHORN. A fine, hardy hedge plant of European origin. It has dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15 per 100.

ROSA rugosa. JAPANESE SWEETBRIER. A perfectly hardy, erect, bushy grower, of handsome, compact form. It has elegant, broad, shining green foliage and continuous clusters of showy red or white single flowers, followed by brilliant red fruits of large size and very attractive. Makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. 2 years, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100; 4 years, strong, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Fuller descriptions of some of these Hedge Plants found under Deciduous and Evergreen shrubs.

Hardy Garden Roses



Roses of fine hardy types are yearly planted in greater numbers. We offer the following list—all hardy, distinct and valuable, in strong one- and two-year-old plants. Varieties marked with a * are grown on their own roots. This class of stock gives much better satisfaction to the general planter than budded or grafted plants; however, some of the finest varieties will not produce good plants on their own roots. In such cases we offer the best low-budded stock obtainable. Care should be taken, in planting budded stock, to plant deeply, setting the Roses at least 2 inches below the point where budded. This prevents the stock from suckering, to a very great extent. Our list has been culled of all varieties not found generally hardy and satisfactory.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

2 yrs., strong, 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz., \$35 per 100; 1 yr., strong, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

***Alfred Colomb.** Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular.

***Anne de Diesbach.** Clear bright carmine; large, full, fragrant.

Augustine Guinoisseau. White La France. Large and beautifully formed flowers of pure white, shaded in the center with flesh.

***Baron de Bonstetten.** Dark red, almost black; large, fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich satiny pink; magnificent.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; free-blooming.

Captain Christy. Very large, double buds of deep flesh color; in bloom all season.

***Caroline de Sansal.** Clear brilliant rose.

***Coquette des Blanches.** Pure white; large, globular.

***Coquette des Alpes.** White, shaded rose.

Earl of Dufferin. Large, full, finely formed; velvety scarlet.

Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety crimson.

***General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

***General Washington.** Very full; crimson; free-flowering.

Gloire de Margottin. Dazzling scarlet.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

***John Hopper.** Bright rose, carmine center; cupped and well formed.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

- ***Jules Margottin.** Bright carmine; cupped; very fragrant.
- La France.** Splendid satiny rose; constant blooming.
- Mabel Morrison.** Pure white, flushed pink in autumn.
- ***Madame Plantier.** Pure white, free-blooming. A model hedge and cemetery Rose.
- ***Magna Charta.** Bright pink, suffused carmine.
- ***Margaret Dickson.** Finest of all white hybrids.
- Marie Baumann.** Bright carmine; large, exquisitely formed.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** Cherry carmine; large and full.
- Merveille de Lyon.** White, shaded rose.
- ***Mme. Gabriel Luizet.** Fine satiny rose; very free.
- Mrs. John Laing.** Delicate pink, large, full.
- ***Paul Neyron.** Very large; dark rose.
- ***Persian Yellow.** Bright golden yellow; blooms very early.
- ***Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety crimson, with black shadings.
- Rodocanachi.** Beautiful transparent rose, shaded pink; long-stemmed, fragrant.
- ***Ulrich Brunner.** Bright cerise-red; large and full.
- ***Victor Verdier.** Rosy carmine; large, showy.
- White Baroness.** Pure white; splendid bloomer.

CLIMBING ROSES

All are perfectly hardy, free-blooming, and exceptionally fine in their season.

- Baltimore Belle.** Pale blush flowers in fine clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Crimson Rambler.** A strong climber of very rapid growth, that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of crimson flowers. The leaves are a peculiar glossy green. For verandas, walls, pillars, etc., there is nothing so fine; it is also used for pot culture and Easter forcing. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; extra strong plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
- Cumberland Belle.** This new Climbing Moss is a rapid grower, having attained a height of over 15 feet in one season and borne 118 buds and

flowers at one time. Bright, silvery rose color, nicely mossed, exquisitely fragrant. Young plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Multiflora Japonica. A charming Japanese Rose that is exceedingly free-blooming and covered in June with great clusters of small white single flowers. These are very fragrant and followed later by bright red hips. Extremely hardy, grows rapidly and may be trained either as a shrub or climber. Strong plants from open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra size, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Prairie Queen. Beautifully formed, very double flowers of rich, clear pink. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Royal Cluster. A lovely new climber, with white, double flowers of medium size, beautifully formed and spicily fragrant. Young plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Yellow Rambler. Like Crimson Rambler, but with yellow flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ROSA WICHURAIANA AND ITS HYBRIDS

The thick young shoots of these new Japanese Roses grow several yards long in one season; their glossy leaves are almost evergreen. Although naturally trailers, they grow equally fast when trained upward over trellises, arches, fences, etc. All are quite popular for park and cemetery planting, for terraces, banks, and similar uses.

Wichuraiana. WHITE MEMORIAL ROSE. This, the pretty parent type, has clusters of white, single flowers, followed by red berries. It blooms a long time in midsummer, and is still the finest and most valuable of all this class. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; extra strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pink Roamer. Single flowers of bright rich pink. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

South Orange Perfection. Double blush-pink pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Triumph. Double white fragrant flowers, produced in clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Universal Favorite. Very fragrant light pink, semi-double flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SINGLE ROSES

Blanda. EARLY WILD ROSE. A pretty bush, 1 to 3 feet high, with light rosy pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

Carolina. SWAMP ROSE. This is the tall-growing wild Rose, so pretty in late June when full of single pink flowers. In fall it is full of red fruits. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lucida. Clear rose-red flowers and shining leaves that are brilliantly colored in autumn. A fine species. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Multiflora. Described among Climbing Roses.

Nitida. Has bright red flowers and fruits and rich autumn foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. The large, handsome foliage of this Rose and its great showy, single pink or white flowers have made it exceedingly popular for a number of uses. It forms a handsome, compact bush, made very attractive all season by continuous fine flower-clusters and large scarlet fruits. For groups and hedges (page 37) it is greatly in demand. Strong plants from open ground, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 2-year-olds, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Wichuraiana. See preceding page.

Hardy Ornamental Vines



CLIMBING Vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. Indeed, nothing so quickly tones down the roughness of a new place as some of our rapid climbers. Before the trees are large enough to afford either shelter or coolness, vines will hide ugly walls or fences and screen sunny porches. We offer the most desirable hardy sorts, and

recommend a free use of them.

All varieties are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., where not otherwise quoted.

ACTINIDIA arguta (*A. polygama*). This Japanese vine has thick, glossy leaves and beautiful creamy white flowers of delightful fragrance, borne through midsummer. The odd, greenish fruits which follow are large and plum-shaped, edible, with a fig-like flavor. One of the most beautiful vines for northern climates. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra size, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

AKEBIA quinata. A clean, quick-growing Japanese climber, with quaint five-lobed, nearly evergreen leaves, and fragrant dark purple flowers. Fine for porch pillars, arbors and trellises.

AMPELOPSIS. THE AMERICAN IVIES. These are good vines for covering walls, tree trunks,

etc. They are perfectly hardy, grow fast, need little care or training, and color brilliantly in fall. **A. Veitchii**, the JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY, clings closely and tenaciously to supports of any sort, forming a smooth wall of glossy leaves. **A. quinquefolia**, our native VIRGINIA CREEPER, is a more vigorous form, with five-parted leaves. It is just as bright in autumn, but does not cling so close to walls and is more useful for lattice-work, screens, tree-trunks, etc. Its variety, **A. q. Engelmanni**, which clings more closely and grows very fast, is often used for covering buildings, etc. **A. tricolor** has grape-like leaves, beautifully marbled with white, pink and green. The four varieties are 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen; extra-sized plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siph. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

The curious pipe-shaped brown flowers are attractive, but the vine is grown chiefly for its enormous light green leaves, which so quickly furnish a cool shade. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BIGNONIAS. Also frequently classed as Tecoma.

These shrubby climbers have very large and handsome flowers of open trumpet form, borne in clusters. Their foliage is pinnate, their growth vigorous and rapid. For summer houses, arbors, porches, screens, etc., they are favorite vines. *T. radicans*, the TRUMPET CREEPER, is our native sort, with great deep scarlet blooms. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. *T. grandiflora* has larger, brighter flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET.

A native vine, with good foliage, grown chiefly for its thick fruitage of scarlet and orange berry clusters, which cling to the vine all winter. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CLEMATIS. See special list.

DIOSCOREA Batatas. CINNAMON VINE.

An odd and pretty vine that is easily established and grows very fast. Its small white flower-clusters have a cinnamon fragrance; the leaves are heart-shaped and glossy, bearing in their axils, all along the vine, curious little brown tubers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DOLICHOS Japonica (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*).

KUDSU VINE. This vine has been known to grow 45 feet in a season. It has immense three-lobed leaves and small racemes of purple pea-shaped flowers.

HEDERA. THE IVIES.

These, like the Honeysuckles, have been long in use and are well known. *H. Helix* is the fine old ENGLISH IVY of literature. Where not exposed too much nothing is finer for covering buildings, tree-trunks, graves, etc. Its perfectly evergreen habit makes it invaluable. *H. Hibernica*, the IRISH IVY, is also a large-leaved, luxuriant, well-known sort, adapted to similar uses.

IPOMŒA pandurata. HARDY WHITE MOON-

FLOWER. A perfectly hardy, strong, branching vine that grows from a large, tuberous root. Through early summer and late autumn its deep

green heart-shaped leaves are spangled with great satiny white flowers, flushed with purple in the throat. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

JASMINUM officinale, our COMMON WHITE

JESSAMINE, is hardiest when planted on the south side of a wall or building. It grows fast and has sprays of sweet white flowers.

LONICERA. THE HONEYSUCKLES.

These loved old vines have lately been put to a number of new uses, especially in the line of covering hedges and bare patches of ground on banks and under trees where grass will not grow. For porches, trellises and arbors they have always been popular. In sheltered places they are nearly evergreen. *L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*, the JAPAN GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE, has bright yellow leaves, veined with green, and clusters of fragrant, cream-colored flowers. *L. Halliana*, HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE, one of the very best and most useful forms, bears continuous crops of sweet white and buff blossoms. *L. sempervirens*, the SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE, is most brilliant of all in bloom. It has thick clusters of long, tubular scarlet blossoms and bluish green leaves. *L. Sinensis*, or Japonica, has fragrant white and pink flowers.

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE.

Of marvellous vigor and fruitfulness. Every new growth is at once covered with bright purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch being loaded with them from spring until late winter.

PERIPLOCA Graeca, the SILK VINE,

climbs rapidly, has pretty silky leaves and axillary clusters of quaint purple-brown flowers.

VINCA. TRAILING MYRTLES.

These grow in shaded places as well as in sun, matting the ground thickly with evergreen leaves. They have fine blue or lilac flowers in spring. For covering graves, bare spots under trees, etc., few plants are finer. *V. major* and its variegated variety, *V. m. variegata*, have large rich leaves, and are used also for lawn vases and baskets. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. *V. minor* has narrower, dark green leaves. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

WISTARIAS. These are superb vines for training high into heavy wreaths about façades of buildings, and for growing in tree form. Four or five Wistarias of contrasting varieties are frequently used, with only slight supports, to form a complete summer-house. **W. Sinensis**, with cascades of lovely light blue flowers, is one of the finest forms. Its white variety, **W. S. alba**, is beautiful for contrasting with it. **W. magnifica** has flowers of rich lilac-blue. **W. multijuga** is a giant type, with enormous, showy clusters of double flowers in a rich lilac shade. This last we sell at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

THE CLEMATISES

No climber that we grow produces such rich sheets of bloom, for so long a season or so lavishly. As a decoration for verandas, walls or arbors it has no rival among strong-growing, blossoming vines. We offer the most satisfactory varieties at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., except where otherwise noted.

Baron Veillard. A superb new sort, with large flowers of bright pink.

Duchess of Edinburgh. The best pure white double variety.

General Grant. Very large flowers of reddish violet. Exceedingly handsome and vigorous.

Henryi. Creamy white; of very large, fine form and quite fragrant. Plate XII shows a good specimen.

Jackmanni. Remarkable for the velvety richness of its intense royal purple flowers. Blooms in successive crops all summer.

Madam Edouard Andre. NEW RED CLEMATIS. Flowers quite large; of a beautiful, bright velvety red. One of the freest and most continuous blooming varieties.

C. paniculata. This famous novelty from Japan has been so widely advertised that it is pretty well known. It blooms more freely than any other small-flowered white Clematis, and is of very clean, quick, luxuriant growth. Its fragrant pure white flowers are massed in showy panicles. 1-yr. plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. See Plate XII.

C. graveolens. Flowers solitary, bright yellow. Still new and rare.

Hardy Perennial Plants



SOME of the finest flowers of the whole season are supplied by hardy perennials. Until hardy plants come into more general use we cannot hope for permanently interesting and really artistic gardens in this country. A good selection of them, carefully planted, quickly becomes effective and increases in beauty from year to year. We offer good, strong roots of the genera and species found most satisfactory in general planting. Write us for prices on large quantities of plants.

ALTHEA rosea. HOLLYHOCKS. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or interspersing with shrubbery, these are invaluable. We offer the beautiful Allegheny Strain, with flowers wonderfully formed of loosely fringed silken petals. The colors vary from palest shrimp pink to deep red, orange, white, etc. Strong 2-year plants that will flower this season, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

DICENTRA spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART.

This is a beautiful old hardy plant, with fine leaves and long, arching racemes of drooping heart-shaped pink flowers. It soon forms fine clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS disticha. A fine border plant. It has narrow leaves and abundant clusters of deep tawny orange flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HIBISCUS. CRIMSON EYE. Showy, perfectly hardy and very free in bloom. The great pink and white flowers have deep velvety crimson centers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

PEONIA officinalis. HERBACEOUS PEONIES. Some of these great flowers are as perfectly formed and delicately tinted as Tea roses, others are deep and brilliantly colored, or striped and tipped like carnations. All bloom very early and are superb in effects. We offer Choice Named Varieties, in all colors from deep crimson to pure white, at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Mixed Unnamed Varieties, in good assortment, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. When planted against evergreens these give almost the effect of statuary, so massive and marble white are their great flower-stalks. Used for grouping among shrubbery, and for walk and terrace decoration, etc. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

THE IRISES

We especially wish to call attention to the value of the Iris for groups, for planting in masses on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing in wild or uncultivated places. When planted in masses they produce a display of large, bright flowers, not equaled by anything else in their season. The most effective way to plant a mass is to use one color only, and it should be distinct and showy.

I. Germanica. GERMAN IRIS. Fine named varieties, including many beautiful colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

I. Kærnpferi. JAPANESE IRIS. The flowers of these Irises grow to an enormous size, averaging 6 to 8 inches in diameter, while the beauty and variety of their coloring surpasses description. For want of space we do not give a descriptive list in this catalogue of the varieties, but will, on application, send such list to any of our customers. See Plate XIV. When selection of kinds is left to us, the best and most distinct sorts will be sent. Good named varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100. Good mixed varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 25 distinct named sorts for \$4.50.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These are among the finest of all hardy plants for bedding. All are exceedingly graceful, with large and plummy flower-heads.

ARUNDO donax variegata. Foliage creamy white and green. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. The narrow green leaves have a conspicuous white midrib. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

E. Japonica striata. Green leaves, striped with white. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

E. Japonica zebrina. In this the yellow stripes run across the leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Leaves green; feathery plumes a foot long. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GYNERIUM argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. The silvery plumes are produced on stems 6 to 8 feet high. Strong plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; extra strong clumps at 50 cts. each.

PERENNIAL PHLOXES

These vary from 1 to 4 feet in height and bloom from early summer until autumn. The flower-panicles are of brilliant colors, pyramidal and often 6 inches across.

We offer a fine collection of the best European varieties, as named below, at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

B. Comte. Rich carmine, shaded purple.

Cross of Honor. Rose, striped white.

Duquestin. Crimson; very handsome.

E. Levavasseur. Fine dwarf white.

Japonais. Dwarf; salmon-red, with violet center.

Nettie Stewart. Large, pure white, faintly tinged near base of petals.

Robert Werner. Deep carmine, shaded salmon.

Simplon. Carmine-salmon, with purple center.

The Pearl. Large, pure white.

Tivoli. Rich purplish crimson.

William Muhle. Salmon-rose, deep center.

RARE WATER LILIES, CHOICE AQUATICS

We can supply our customers with a full line of these desirable plants upon reasonable terms. Selections and estimates made on application.

Dahlias

These well-known herbaceous, tuberous-rooted plants have become more popular of late on account of many of the acquisitions obtained in the newer introductions, some of which are tall-growing varieties, but most of which are dwarf in habit and beautiful in color of flower. Plant in early spring.

Price for undivided roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100

CACTUS

Beauty of Brentwood. Magenta.
Clifford W. Bruton. Yellow flowers, 5 to 6 inches across.
Fern-Leaved Beauty. Creamy white; fern-leaved foliage.
Fireball. Red and yellow.
Firefly. Rich velvety crimson.
Gloriosa. Brightest scarlet.
Henry Patrick. Pure white.
John Roach. Soft yellow; petals long, twisted.
Lemon Giant. Light yellow.
Lady Marsham. Salmon-scarlet.
Lady Montague. Bright salmon.
Marchioness of Bute. White, with rosy tips.
Minerva. New. Soft yellow overlaid with red.
Miss Lou Kramer. Yellow, tipped crimson.
Model of Perfection. Rosy lavender.
Mrs. E. C. Monroe. New. Sulphur-yellow.
Nymphæa. Delicate pink.
Oban. Delicate fawn.
Panthia. Rich salmon.
Prince Alexander. Crimson and salmon.
Red and Black. Deep wine-red.
Wm. Agnew. Red.
Zulu. Dark maroon.

DOUBLE

Adelaide. Bright yellow.
A. D. Livoni. Soft pink.
Apple Blossom. Colorings of an apple blossom.
Crimson Beauty. Crimson.
Defiance. Lemon, tipped white.
Donald Beaton. Velvety maroon.
Dr. Stein. Crimson and pink. Dwarf.
Ethel. Carmine.
Grand Duke Alexis. New. Very large, white, shaded pink.
Madam Sparry. Yellow.
Miss May Lomas. White and lavender.
Mrs. Daniels. Rosy pink.
Old Gold. Amber, tipped white.
Penelope. White, delicately flaked.
Sheik. Sulphur-yellow.
Sunset. Brown, red and yellow.
Wytham Yellow. Rich yellow.
Zelmira. Light purple, striped maroon.

POMPON

Fairy Queen. Sulphur-yellow.
Mark Ramsted. Purple, tipped white.
Snowclad. White.
Virginale. White.

VEGETABLE ROOTS AND PLANTS

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT. Linnæus.
 Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ASPARAGUS. Barr's Mammoth. 2-yrs., very fine, 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Palmetto. 2-yrs., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. 2-yrs., fine, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

SAGE. Holt's Mammoth. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

HORSE-RADISH SETS. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

HOP VINES. Golden Cluster. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Landscape Gardening



LOOKING forward to the era of good gardening, predicted to begin with this new century, we hope to see the fine art of Landscape Gardening much more generally employed.

We are prepared to attend to all the details of landscape art, including a topographical survey of lawns or other grounds by an experienced engineer, grading, locating and making roads and drives, draining, arranging and planting trees, shrubs, vines, etc. We also select desirable sorts for orchards or fruit gardens. Any one needing the services of a landscape architect is invited to correspond with us.

HAVING AN IMMENSE STOCK

from which to make selections, we claim that our facilities to render full satisfaction in the way of laying out grounds and in new planting are unsurpassed.

AVENUE AND STREET PLANTING

Our magnificent blocks of Sugar and Norway Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Elms and Ashes speak for themselves as to our ability to supply trees for this purpose, and to please both the taste and the pocketbook.

PARKS AND CEMETERIES

Especially do we solicit calls from superintendents of Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds, either in person or by letter. We have a very fine collection of Shrubs, Vines and Trees suitable for planting for immediate effect. We have done a great deal of just such planting, and, having an intimate knowledge of the requirements of such grounds, feel the confidence that experience gives in being able to please the most fastidious.

ESTIMATES

When assortments of Trees, Plants or Shrubs are wanted in quantity, send us a list for an esti-

mate of cost, as we are frequently able to make some reductions in price on such orders.

Our PHILADELPHIA OFFICE is at 702 Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth Street, where any information in regard to Nursery Stock or Landscape Gardening may be obtained by all in that vicinity.

A PERSONAL INSPECTION

We are always pleased to have our patrons and intending purchasers visit our nurseries on any day but the Sabbath, as they can thus form a better idea of what we are offering them than can be obtained from a descriptive catalogue. When this is inconvenient or impossible, our customers may rest assured that their orders by mail will receive careful attention and be filled satisfactorily.

"OUR FRIENDS STAY WITH US"

We never regard the present transaction with any one as the last one we are likely to have with them, but as a preliminary to future business. We believe this has much to do with the fact that our customers remain our customers year after year. The twenty-eight years since the establishment of these nurseries have witnessed rapid advancement, not only in their acreage and greenhouse acquirements, but also in the greatly increased variety of productions, until now the customer in search of *anything in the horticultural line* cannot do better than visit our grounds or correspond with us before making purchases.



PLATE XIII—Landscape view



PLATE XIV — *Iris Kämpferi*

Hardy Fruits and Nuts

We cannot furnish any varieties or sizes not included in this list



FOR the orchard and garden we supply clean, well-rooted stock of Fruit Trees and Plants. In the following pages we offer the varieties found most generally satisfactory over a wide range of country, together with the more promising new sorts. As these are now pretty well known through the wide advertising of those who grow fruits alone, we omit descriptions.

We shall be pleased to hear from those who wish special rates on large quantities of trees or plants.

APPLES

Unless otherwise noted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100

EARLY VARIETIES.—Autumn Strawberry, Early Harvest, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Red Astrachan, Wealthy.

WINTER VARIETIES.—American Golden Russet or Sheepnose, Baldwin, Ben Davis (New York Pippin), Bismarck, Fallawater, King of Tompkins County, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Rambo, Rhode Island Greening, Seek No Further, Smith's Cider, Sutton Beauty, Talman's Sweet, Wolf River.

CRAB APPLES. Very ornamental when in fruit or flower, and excellent for preserving.—Hyslop, Lady Elgin, Red Siberian, Transcendent, Yellow Siberian. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PEARS

Trees of bearing age, \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$60 per 100; first-class trees, 5 to 6 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Pears can be grown in almost any good soil, with the same treatment as apples.

In **STANDARD PEARS** we furnish the following list:

SUMMER VARIETIES.—Bartlett, Beurre Giffard, Buffum, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne d'Ete, Manning's Elizabeth, Osband's Summer, Tyson, Wilder.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.—Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Flemish Beauty, Howell,

Idaho, Kieffer, Lawson, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

Worden-Seckel, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

WINTER VARIETIES.—Duchesse de Bordeaux, Lawrence, Rutter, Winter Nelis.

DWARF PEARS require thorough cultivation to grow them to perfection, but are desirable in small yards. Plant deep enough to cover the junction of the Pear and quince 2 or 3 inches. We offer Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Lawrence, Seckel. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

PLUMS

First-class trees, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, General Hand, German Prune, Guili, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Reine Claude, Shipper's Pride, Shropshire Damson, Spaulding, Yellow Egg, Yellow Gage.

JAPAN PLUMS. We offer the best three varieties, Abundance, Burbank and Hale, at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

PEACHES

Extra size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Alexander, Amsden's June, Chair's Choice, Champion, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Elberta, Globe, Lemon Cling, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Orange Free, Reeves' Favorite, Smock, Stephen's Rareripe, Stump the World, Triumph, Wonderful.

APRICOTS

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Acme, Early Golden, Harris Hardy, Moorpark, Peach, Roman.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.—Alexis, J. L. Budd, Nicholas.

NECTARINES

Downton, Hardwick, New White, Red Roman. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

QUINCES

Champion, Meech's Prolific, Orange or Apple. 2-yrs., 4 to 5 ft., well branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100; trees of bearing age, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CHERRIES

Unless noted, trees of bearing age, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100; first-class trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Downer's Late Red, Early Richmond, Elton, Elkhorn, English Morello, Governor Wood, Louis Philippe, May Duke, Montmorency, Napoleon Bigarreau, Reine Hortense, Rockport Bigarreau, Smith's Bigarreau, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

MULBERRIES

Downing's Everbearing. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

New American. 1-yr., 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Russian. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

White. Cultivated chiefly as food for the silk worm. 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PERSIMMONS

American (*Diospyros Virginiana*). 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Japanese. We offer the best varieties. 2½ to 3½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

NUTS

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet Seedlings. 1-yr., 9 to 15 in., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Dwarf. (Chinquapin). 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Japan Giant. 1-yr. grafts, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 2-yr. grafts, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each.

Japan Mammoth. Grown from seed of the Japan Giant. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Numbo. 1-yr. grafts, 1½ to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 3½ to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; extra-sized trees, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz. Seedlings, 1-yr., 1 to 2 ft., \$10 per 100.

Paragon. 1-yr. grafts, 1½ to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 3½ to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; extra-sized trees, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz. Trees of bearing age, 7 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz. Seedlings, 1-yr., 1 to 2 ft., \$10 per 100.

Spanish. 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each. Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft., \$8 per 100, \$75 per \$1,000.

WALNUTS

Black. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

English. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Japan Sieboldii. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Japan Max cordiformis. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

White (Butternut). 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

OTHER CHOICE NUTS

Almonds, Hardshell and Softshell. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Filbert, English. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Best named varieties, 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Pecan, Paper Shell. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Shellbark Hickory, Thin Shell. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

SELECT FRUITS

Morrisville · Pa

GOOSEBERRIES

Chautauqua and Columbus. 2 years, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Downing, Houghton's Seedling, Smith's Improved. 2 years, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Industry. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Pearl. \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Josselyn or Red Jacket. 2 years, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CURRANTS

An assortment of those quoted at \$6 per 100 can be furnished at \$50 per 1,000.

Black Naples, Cherry, La Versailles, Red Dutch, Victoria, White Grape. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Fay's Prolific, North Star. \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Pomona, Red Cross. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Lee's Prolific. \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Except where otherwise noted, 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.—Brandywine, Cuthbert, Golden Queen, Loudon, Marlboro, Miller, Thompson's Early.

Columbian. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CAP VARIETIES.—Cumberland, Doolittle's Improved, Gregg, Kansas, Palmer, Souhegan.

BLACKBERRIES

Except where otherwise quoted, 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100

Our Blackberries are extra-selected stock, grown from root cuttings. Light plants at one-third less than prices quoted. Special quotations by the thousand.

Eldorado, Erie, Early Harvest, Kittatinny, Minnewaski, Snyder, Taylor, Wilson Jr.

Rathbun. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

DWARF JUNE BERRY. Of rapid growth and easy culture, and in habit similar to the currant. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY. Belongs to the raspberry family. The fruit is excellent in flavor, surpassing many of the small fruits for canning and making jelly. 70 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. More novel than useful. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY, or LOGAN BERRY. A cross between the red raspberry and a blackberry. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

BUFFALO BERRY. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

FIGS. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES

We can supply the following list during March, April and May at \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000. Special prices for summer-potted plants.

Varieties marked with a star (*) have perfect blossoms, the others have imperfect blossoms, and require some perfect-flowering sort near by to fertilize them. Our Strawberry plants quoted herein are put up especially for the retail trade, and are large and finely rooted—a bunch of fifty of them being fully as large as 100 ordinarily grown plants. They are dug from young beds which have never yet fruited.

Beder Wood*, Bismarck*, Brandywine*, Charles Downing*, Crescent Seedling, Gandy*, Glen Mary*, Greenville, Haverland, Marshall*, Michel's Early*, Nick Ohmer*, Sharpless*, Warfield No. 2, Wm. Belt*.

GRAPES

Unless otherwise quoted, 2-yr. grade, very fine, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100, assorted; 3-yr. grade, extra-selected, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., assorted.

BLACK VARIETIES.—Champion or Talman, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Moore's Early, Telegraph, Wilder, Worden.

Campbell's Early, Eaton, Rockwood, 2-yr., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

RED VARIETIES.—Agawam, Brighton, Catawba, Diana, Iona, Jefferson, Lindley, Moyer, Salem, Ulster Prolific, Vergennes, Wyoming Red.

WHITE VARIETIES.—Duchess, Empire State, Lady Washington, Lady, Martha, Niagara, Moore's Diamond.

Esther, Green Mountain, 2-yr., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

INDEX

| | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Abies | 17, 18, 36 | Crataegus | 13, 22 | Juglans | 13 | Quercus | 9, 10 |
| Acacia | 12 | Cupressus | 22 | Juneberry | 47 | Quinces | 46 |
| Acer | 3, 4 | Currant | 35, 47 | Juniper | 18 | Raspberries | 47 |
| Actinidia | 39 | Cydonia | 33 | Kalmia | 23 | Red-Bud Tree | 12 |
| Aesculus | 12 | Cypress | 22 | Kentucky Coffee Tree | 13 | Retinosporas | 19, 20 |
| Ailanthus | 12 | Cytisus | 33 | Kerria | 34, 35 | Rhamnus | 37 |
| Akebia | 39 | Dahlia | 43 | Kolreuteria | 13 | Rhododendrons | 24 |
| Alders | 12, 15 | Deciduous Cypress | 14 | Landscape Gardening | 44 | Rhodotypos | 35 |
| Almonds | 10, 46 | Deutzias | 26, 27 | Larch | 13 | Rhubarb | 43 |
| Alnus | 12, 15 | Dicentra | 41 | Larix | 18 | Rhus | 14 |
| Altheas | 27, 36, 41 | Diervillas | 32 | Laurel | 23 | Ribes | 35 |
| Amelanchier | 12 | Dioscorea | 40 | Ligustrum | 28, 36 | Rose of Sharon | 27 |
| Amorpha | 33 | Dogwoods | 13, 15, 26 | Lilacs | 31 | Roses | 37-39 |
| Ampelopsis | 39 | Dolichos | 40 | Limonium | 23 | Sage | 43 |
| Amygdalus | 30 | Dutchman's Pipe | 40 | Lindens | 11 | Salix | 10, 15 |
| Andromeda | 33 | Elzagnus | 34 | Lindera | 34 | Salt Shrub | 33 |
| Apples | 45 | Elder | 35 | Liquidambar | 13 | Sambucus | 35 |
| Apricots | 46 | Elms | 11 | Liriodendron | 13 | Sciadopitys | 22 |
| Aralia | 12 | Empress Tree | 13 | Logan Berry | 47 | Service Berry | 12 |
| Arborvitae | 20, 21, 36 | Eriantus | 42 | Lonicera | 29, 40 | Shellbark | 46 |
| Arundo | 42 | Bulalias | 42 | Lycium | 40 | Siberian Pea Tree | 33 |
| Ashes | 7, 15 | Euonymus | 23, 34 | Maclura | 37 | Silk Vine | 40 |
| Asparagus | 43 | Exogreens | 16, 21, 22 | Maidenhair Fern Tree | 13 | Silver Bell | 34 |
| Azaleas | 24 | Evochorda | 34 | Magnolia | 8, 35 | Silver Thorn | 34 |
| Baccharis | 33 | Fagus | 6, 7, 15 | Mahonias | 23 | Smoke Tree | 14 |
| Barberry | 22, 25, 26, 36 | Fig | 47 | Maples | 3-5 | Snowballs | 32 |
| Beeches | 6, 7 | Filbert | 46 | Matrimony Vine | 40 | Sophora | 35 |
| Berberis | 22, 25, 26, 36 | Filbert, Purple-Leaved | 33 | Mimosa Tree | 12 | Spice Bush | 34 |
| Betula | 5, 6 | Firs | 17 | Mock Orange | 29 | Spiraea | 30, 31 |
| Bignonia | 40 | Fraxinus | 7, 15 | Moonflower | 40 | Spruces | 17, 18, 36 |
| Birches | 5, 6 | Fruits | 45-47 | Mountain Ash | 7, 15 | Staphylea | 35 |
| Bittersweet | 40 | Gleditschia | 13 | Morus | 15 | Strawberries | 47 |
| Blackberries | 47 | Ginkgo | 13 | Mulberry | 15, 46 | St. John's-Wort | 34 |
| Bladdernut | 35 | Golden Bell | 34 | Myrtle | 40 | Styrax | 14 |
| Bladder Senna | 33 | Golden Chain | 33 | Nectarines | 40 | Sumachs | 14 |
| Bleeding Heart | 41 | Gooseberries | 47 | Nine Bark | 30 | Sweet Gum | 13 |
| Blue Spirea | 33 | Grapes | 47 | Nuts | 46 | Sweet Shrub | 33 |
| Box | 22 | Grasses | 42 | Oak | 9, 10 | Syringa | 29, 31 |
| Bridal Wreath | 30 | Guelder Rose | 32 | Orange, Hardy | 23 | Tamarix | 35 |
| Buckthorn | 37 | Gymnocladus | 13 | Orange, Osage | 37 | Taxodium | 14 |
| Buffalo Berry | 47 | Gynarium | 42 | Paonia | 35 | Taxus | 19 |
| Burning Bush | 34 | Halesia | 34 | Pagoda Tree | 35 | Thorns | 13, 22 |
| Buxus | 22 | Hedera | 40 | Pampas Grass | 42 | Thuja | 20, 21 |
| Callicarpa | 33 | Hedge Plants | 36 | Paulownia | 13 | Thuya | 36 |
| Calycanthus | 33 | Hemerocallis | 41 | Peaches | 45 | Thuyopsis | 22 |
| Caragana | 33 | Hercules' Club | 12 | Peach, Flowering | 14 | Tilia | 11, 15 |
| Carpinus | 12 | Hibiscus | 27, 36, 42 | Pears | 45 | Tulip Tree | 13 |
| Caryopteris | 33 | Hollies | 23 | Pecans | 46 | Ulmus | 11, 15 |
| Catalpas | 6 | Hollyhocks | 41 | Peonies | 42 | Umbrella Pine | 22 |
| Cherries | 12, 46 | Honey Locust | 13 | Pepper Bush | 33 | Vegetable Roots | 43 |
| Cedars | 18 | Honeysuckles, Bush | 29, 40 | Perennials | 41, 42 | Viburnum | 32 |
| Celastrus | 40 | Hop Tree | 14 | Periploca | 40 | Vinca | 40 |
| Cephalotaxus | 22 | Hop Vines | 43 | Persica | 14 | Vines | 39-41 |
| Cerasus | 12, 15 | Hornbeam | 12 | Persimmons | 46 | Virgilia | 14 |
| Cercis | 12 | Horse-Chestnut | 12 | Philadelphus | 29 | Virginia Creeper | 39 |
| Chestnuts | 46 | Horse-Radish | 43 | Phloxes | 42 | Walnuts | 13, 46 |
| Chinese Sumach | 12 | Hydrangeas | 28 | Pines | 18, 19 | Water Lilies | 42 |
| Chionanthus | 33 | Hypericum | 34 | Plane, Oriental | 14 | Wayfaring Tree | 32 |
| Cinnamon Vine | 40 | Ilex | 23 | Platanus | 14 | Weigelas | 32 |
| Clematis | 41 | Indigo Bush | 33 | Plums | 45 | White Fringe Tree | 33 |
| Clethra | 33 | Ipomoea | 40 | Plums, Flowering | 30 | Willows | 10, 15 |
| Colutea | 33 | Iris | 42 | Poplar | 10 | Wineberry | 47 |
| Cornus | 13, 26 | Ironwood | 12 | Privets | 28, 36 | Wistaria | 41 |
| Corylus | 33 | Ivy | 39, 40 | Prunus | 30 | Yellow-Wood | 14 |
| Cotoneaster | 22, 33 | Japan Quince | 33 | Ptelea | 14 | Yews | 19 |
| Crabs, Flowering | 14 | Jasminum | 34, 40 | Pyrus | 7, 14, 15 | Yucca | 42 |
| Cranberry Tree | 32 | Judas Tree | 12 | | | | |

9256A10T31

Designed, Illustrated and Printed
by J. Horace McFarland Company.
Horticultural Printers, Harrisburg, Pa.

Name and Address in full

OF

NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Wm. H. Moon Co.,

No. 21 S. 12th Street,

702 Stephen Girard Building.

Philadelphia, Pa.

